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10,000 CHINA REDS UNDER LIU TRAPPED IN TAHSING SECTOR

Crack Japanese Units Storm Into Liangkou and Pressing Enemy Forces

SIAN GETS SURPRISE RAID

Army Planes Establish Splendid Record in Five-Day Drive In Yunnan

Domei

ON SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, May 29.—General Liu Po-cheng, commander of the Chinese Communist 129th division, together with 20 body guards, desperately is seeking to escape from the tightening Japanese cordon in the Tahsing mountain range, information received here revealed today.

General Liu's 10,000 troops now have been thrown into confusion with the nucleus of their resistance bitterly smashed by Japanese Forces, it was said.

10,000 China Reds Trapped

Domei

ON SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, May 28.—Japanese Forces, operating in the border areas of Shansi, Honan and Hopei provinces, completely have trapped approximately 10,000 Chinese Communist troops under General Liu Pai-cheng in the steep Tahsing mountain range.

Crack Japanese Units, on Tuesday, stormed into Liangkou, 36 kilometers east of Liaohsien, and are now pressing the enemy around Hsunchikwan and Tiaomenkou, both east of Liangkou.

These border areas are ridged with steep mountains rising 2,000 meters above sea level and are known as the hotbeds for Chinese Communist troops.

Sian Surprise Raided

Domei

JAPANESE AIR BASE, May 29.—Japanese Army air units yesterday afternoon carried out surprise raids on Sian, capital of Shensi Province, and Sanyuan and Fupin, located 50 and 100 kilometers to the north of Sian, respectively.

After effectively bombarding and machine-gunning Chungking military installations despite intense anti-aircraft fire, all Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Army Planes Active

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, May 28.—The war results achieved by the Japanese Air Forces on the Burma-China border regions from May 24 up to May 28 as follows:

May 24: Japanese fighters and bombers in their surprise attack upon Pankiaokai, Yunnan Province, destroyed and set ablaze 30 out of about 50 motor trucks loaded with retreating troops and bombed and machine-gunned the remaining more than 20 trucks.

May 25: Making a surprise attack on an enemy stronghold, 10 kilometers northeast of Hweitungkiao, the Japanese Air Forces machine-gunned and destroyed more than 10 trucks.

May 26: Japanese Air Forces dropped huge bombs and destroyed military establishments at Sinkai, 35 kilometers north of Hweitungkiao.

May 27: Japanese Air Forces threw the retreating enemy into confusion by machine-gunning and bombing them near the Kungkuo Bridge, 40 kilometers north of Paoshan, Yunnan Province.

May 28: In a mountainous region 30 kilometers northeast of Hweitungkiao, the Japanese Air Forces dealt a fatal blow to the enemy remnants of about 500 strong.

DONATIONS TO NAVY MOUNT

Total Reached Big Sum of Yen 233,054 on Navy Day

On the occasion of the celebration of the 37th anniversary of the Battle of the Japan Sea, the gratitude of the citizens for the glorious achievements of the Navy was manifested in the increase in their contributions to the Navy Ministry, which totaled ¥233,054.66 Wednesday, alone, reports Domei. Of this sum, ¥141,459.09 is for national defense and ¥91,595.57 for the relief fund.

The Navy Ministry was greatly impressed by the patriotism of a 100-year-old woman, Mrs. Waka Suzuki, who donated ¥250 for national defense.

Burmese Study Japanese

Domei

RANGOON, May 29.—More than 800 Burmese already have applied for a three-month course to be given from June 1, at a newly-opened Japanese language school for 200 persons. The lessons are to be given in the building of a former British high school. Four three-month courses are to be given in one year.

Moresby Again Hit By Nippon Planes, Enemy G.H.Q. Says

Domei

LISBON, May 28.—The Allied headquarters for the Southwest Pacific today announced that the Japanese Air Units, following up their raids on May 26 and 27, again carried out a severe bombing on Port Moresby, New Guinea, today, shooting down one Allied interceptor, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

11 ENEMY VESSELS CLAIMED BY U-BOATS

Combined German and Italian Air Forces Shoot Down 14 Machines

EASTERN FRONT ACTIVE

U.S. Navy Department Admits Two Ships Attacked Off American Shores

Domei

BERLIN, May 28.—Eleven enemy ships aggregating 40,000 tons, were sunk by U-boats, while 14 planes were downed by the combined German and Italian air forces, the High Command announced today.

On the Eastern Front, according to the communique, the German forces have extended their sphere of activities in the central and southern sectors, succeeding in occupying various enemy positions.

On the Arctic war front, the announcement disclosed, the port of Murmansk was effectively bombed and severe damage inflicted on a large merchantman.

14 Planes Downed

In the North African sector, the communique continued, the Italo-German air squadron shot down 14 enemy planes during a dog-fight.

The same announcement stated that the Luftwaffe, operating over the English Channel, attacked and sank a British patrol ship off the southern coast of England.

Touching on the lively activities of the U-boats in different waters, the communique said that in the northern and central Atlantic the German submarines launched a series of torpedo attacks against a large convoy, sinking three vessels aggregating 14,000 tons. Three additional merchant ships torpedoed are believed to have been sent to the bottom.

Continuing, the announcement disclosed that the U-boats, operating along the North American coast, sank a total of eight vessels, aggregating 26,500 tons on the Caribbean and at the mouth of the Mississippi River, inflicting at the same time devastating damage to four additional ships.

Furthermore, the communique said, an American cruiser was torpedoed off Martinique Island and its bow was blasted away but the crippled cruiser nevertheless managed to limp into port.

In the Mediterranean, an armed tanker as well as two British supply ships were damaged by torpedo attacks, the communique concluded.

U.S. Vessels Attacked

Domei

VICHY, May 28.—The United States Navy Department announced today that a middle-sized merchant vessel was subjected to torpedo attack off the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to a Havas dispatch received from Washington.

A merchant vessel flying the colors of Panama was also the victim of a torpedo-attack in the Caribbean Sea, the announcement added.

CZECH LEADER HITS BRITISH

Place of All Europeans Said on Side Of Germany

Special

PRAGUE, May 26.—"The place of all Czechs is on the side of the Reich," writes Emanuel Moravec, Czech Propaganda Minister, in an article on British efforts to incite European peoples to a revolt against each other.

"England's hope," he adds, "is her so-called fifth column. The Czech people have very bitter experience of this British action. Anyone rebelling today in Europe against the Reich does so not for his own people but solely for England's selfish aims."

Demand Better Pay

Special

LISBON, May 29.—Dyers, bleachers and other textile workers in England are demanding an increase of their weekly wages by five shillings, the Daily Telegraph reports.

Their demand has been referred to the National Labor Arbitration Court.

EMPEROR TO GRANT AUDIENCE ON JUNE 1 TO NANKING'S ENVOY

Dr. Chu Min-i, Accompanied by Members of His Suite, Arrives in Tokyo

LUNCHEON SCHEDULED

To Express Unshakable Resolve Of National Government to Back Japan

His Majesty the Emperor will be pleased to grant an audience to Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the National Government at Nanking to Japan, and General Yang Kuei-i and Admiral Jen Yuen-tao at the Imperial Palace on June 1, reports Domei.

On that day, the Nanking Special Envoy and others, accompanied by Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador here, will proceed to the Imperial Palace and be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at noon in the Phoenix Hall, with Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira in attendance, when the Chinese Special Envoy respectfully will report to His Imperial Majesty the purpose of his mission to Japan.

Following the audience, the Chinese Special Envoy and General Yang and Admiral Jen, together with Ambassador Hsu Liang, will be honored with an Imperial luncheon at 12:30 p.m. in the Homeiden Hall, which is expected to be attended by His Imperial Highness Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and other high officials.

Dr. Chu Min-i, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Haneda Airport on Friday afternoon from Nanking and later entered the Imperial Hotel.

Party Leaves Nanking

Domei

NANKING, May 29.—Dr. Chu Min-i, Foreign Minister of the National Government here, and Special Envoy to Japan, hopped off from the local airfield for Japan accompanied by the members of the mission, including General Yang Kuei-i, Chief of the Army Staff, and Admiral Jen Yuen-tao, Navy Minister, both Vice-Envoys.

At the airfield, the mission was accorded an enthusiastic send-off by Japanese and Manchoukuoan high notables, including Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador, and Lu Wung Huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador as well as by high Chinese officials.

On the eve of his departure for Japan, Dr. Chu Min-i declared that he and his suite are going to Japan to express the unshakable resolve of the National Government to cooperate closely with Japan for ulti-

(Continued on Page 2)

Sakaguchi Unit's Heroism In Capture of Davao Told

Gallant Officers and Men Smashed Enemy's Resistance and Saved 20,000 Japanese Internees

A vivid account of the heroic activities of the Sakaguchi Unit in the reduction of Davao, Tarakan and other places, as well as in rescuing Japanese residents in different sectors is given by a certain Major, whose description follows:

The strategical operations of the Sakaguchi Unit covered an extremely wide area, and yet its strategy was put into effect within a short time. Its first target of attack was Davao, the capital of the Island of Mindanao. Some 20,000 Japanese residents interned there were rescued by the unit. During this operation, a portion of the unit was assigned to attack the Island of Jolo, which in no time was reduced by it and an air base for the Imperial Air Corps was established there.

The main force of the unit combined with this detachment and on January 11 at zero hour landed near Tarakan. The Imperial Army Unit succeeded in crushing the Dutch forces operating in this region and captured the rich Tarakan oil fields. Following this, on January 24, Balik Papan was also reduced by the Sakaguchi Unit. While its main force was used in occupying Panjermasin and a portion of it was assigned to the task of capturing Kotabalt.

The main force of the Sakaguchi Unit then joined a certain unit and on March 1 landed at Bulakan for a major attack on Central Java. On March 8, this combined unit succeeded in occupying Tjilatjap, the only base left on the coast of the Indian Ocean through which the enemy could manage to make its retreat. As the Sakaguchi Unit was since continuing its advance toward Bandoeng, the enemy forces were seen gradually surrendering until finally the entire Dutch forces capitulated.

Continuing its advance to a certain region then, the Sakaguchi Unit was next found embarked on a new strategical operation. This unit undoubtedly was the first among all the Imperial Army Units to completely crush the Dutch forces, having succeeded in making five landings—six if one minor landing is taken into consideration—in the different sectors in the face of the enemy forces. Furthermore, it was likewise the first among the Japanese Forces to pass the Equator. Now I shall describe the conditions under which the attacks were made by the unit.

Strategy Outlined

'In attacking the Dutch forces, one thing had to be taken into consideration and this was the abundant supplies of war materials they had in their possession. Such being the case, Commander Sakaguchi's strategy was to hurl flank and rear attacks against the enemy instead of a frontal one. And to carry this out, his unit had to negotiate a jungle of mangroves. Upon arriving at Parao, therefore, all the officers and men of the Sakaguchi Unit were instructed by their commander to undergo rigid training in pushing their way through the jungle, mangroves and thickets. When we came across these mangrove thickets they seemed to us like the tentacles of some giant octopus. Hence, we named them 'Octopus Forests.' The nipa coconuts we called 'Neppa Yashi,' meaning 'root-leave coconut,' as their leaves shot off from the foot of their trunk.

When we first saw these Octopus Forests we wondered whether it would ever be possible for us, to make our way through them. Our first attempts were all in vain but as we kept on working we found we were not up against the impossible. As we advanced, we first began cutting off the upper parts of the trunks of the mangroves, which were hanging down like the tentacles of an octopus, then the lower parts, thus creating a sort of tunnel. After a while we became accustomed to the work and we were able to make paths by only cutting off the lower parts of the trunks. The upper parts, we simply pushed out of the way. In this manner we saved a lot of time. Eventually we experienced little difficulty even in advancing through the mangrove thickets at night. The native inhabitants of the place were greatly surprised to see us advancing through these mangrove thickets.

We soon found that our faces and bodies had become swollen. The cause, we discovered, was a white-colored substance on the trunks of the mangroves which when touched, caused swelling. It was like the poisoning caused by lacquer. Some of the soldiers, suffered considerably, their bodies becoming swollen all over. But even under such adverse conditions we at last managed to overcome all difficulties in penetrating the mangrove thickets. And when at last the time came for us to launch our attack on Davao, we were so accustomed to marching through the mangrove thickets that we purposely chose routes through them.

Good Omen

One day we sighted what we at first thought was an enemy plane. It was a huge eagle which must have come from the Philippine Islands. It flew over the Teiryu Maru on which our commander was aboard and after circling around it a number of times, perched on its mast.

The crew of the vessel caught the eagle alive and kept it as their pet. Afterwards we were told that an eagle never alights on a vessel. The one known exception apparently,

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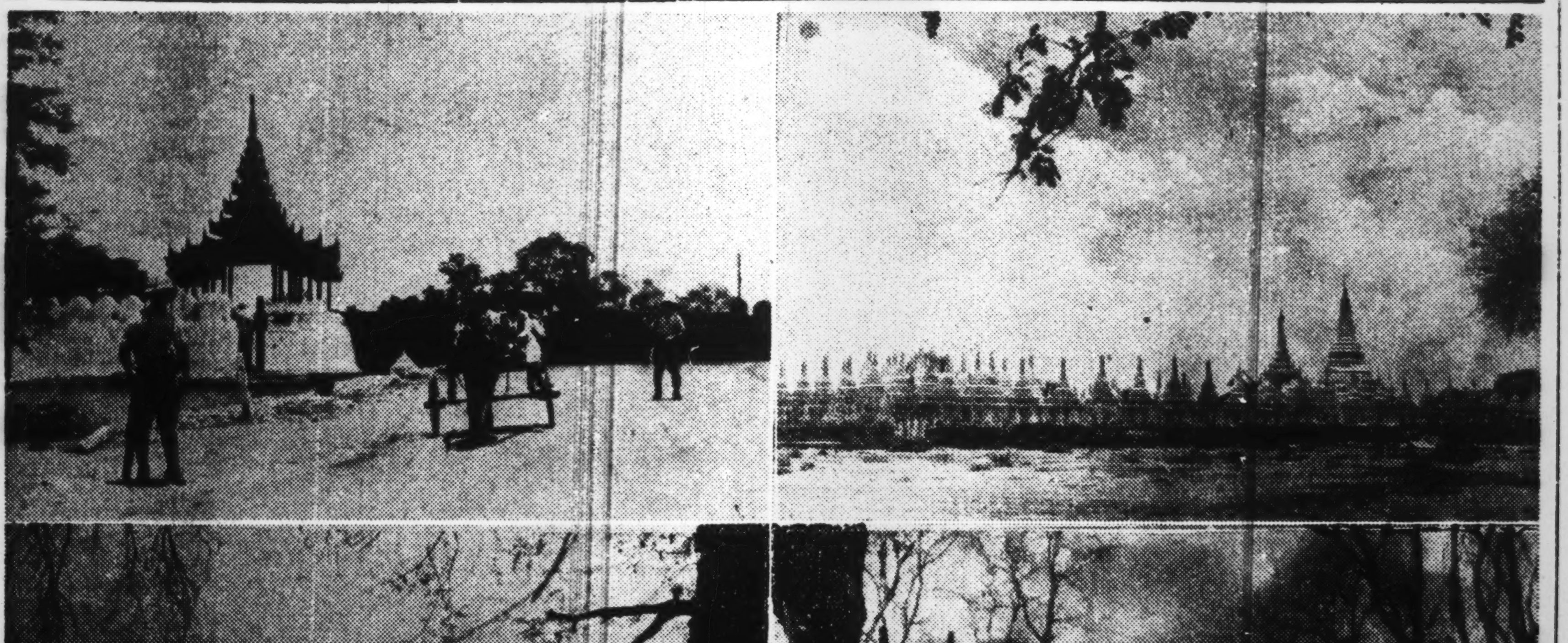
Peace and Order Return to Mandalay



As in the case of all areas occupied by the Imperial Japanese Forces since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, peace and order have returned to picturesque and historic Mandalay. Seen in the picture on the top left, are two Japanese sentries standing guard at one of the entrances to the Mandalay Palace. Yet the guns with fixed bayonets hold on terror for the passengers on the horse and buggy taxi—they know that Japan has brought them happiness, and freedom from the heavy yoke of Anglo-American tyranny. Upper right: The famous pagodas at the foot of Mandalay Hill. There are 450 of them. Lower left: A general view of Mandalay Hill. Lower right: Refugees are returning in increasing numbers. (Passed by War Ministry).

PRINCE TAKAMATSU EXTENDS GREETINGS TO MANCHOU THRONE

Viscount Matsudaira and Other Members of Suite Received In Audience

GIFTS ARE PRESENTED

Emperor of Manchoukuo Makes Return Visit, Accompanied By General Hsi

Domei

HSINKING, May 29.—His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, as proxy of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, extended congratulations on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, at 10 a.m. today in the Palace.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, accompanied by the Imperial suite headed by Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, left His Imperial Highness' quarters. by motor at 9.45 a.m.

On arrival at the Palace, the party was joined by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese Ambassador to Hsinking and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu graciously extended solemn congratulations on the auspicious anniversary to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, in the inner part of the Palace, with Ambassador Umezu and Hsi Chia, Minister of the Imperial Household, in attendance.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously thanked His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu for the felicitations.

Viscount Matsudaira and other members of the suite then were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

The Imperial audience over, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu presented, in another part of the Palace, the gifts from the Japanese Imperial Family to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and his suite left the Palace at 10:20 a.m.

Following the formal extension of congratulations by His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, His Imperial Majesty, clad in military uniform, proceeded to the quarters of His Imperial Highness to pay a return visit, accompanied by General Chi Hsing, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, Hsi Chia, Imperial Household Minister, and other high Court officials.

Greeted by General Umezu and others, His Imperial Majesty arrived shortly before 11 a.m. The meeting between His Imperial Majesty and His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was also attended by Viscount Matsudaira, member of His Imperial Highness' suite, and others.

Cabinet Ministers And Diet Members Granted Audience

Following the closing ceremony of the 80th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, His Majesty the Emperor, at 11:50 a.m. Friday, received in audience at the Imperial Palace all Cabinet Ministers, Vice-Ministers, members of both Houses, members of the Government committees, Cabinet secretaries and secretaries of both Houses. In recognition of their services, His Majesty the Emperor also granted them cakes and cigarettes with the Imperial crest of chrysanthemum. Meanwhile, General Hideki Tojo, Premier, invited to a luncheon at his official residence all members of both Houses, including Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, and Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PREMIER IS PLEASED WITH DIET'S RECORD

Says Special Session Functioned as Really Throne-Aid Institution

ASKS FURTHER EFFORTS

Asserts Leaders of Britain and U.S. Must Have Been Shocked To See People's Powerful Unity

In a verbal statement issued Friday Premier General Hideki Tojo expressed his great delight over the fact that the extraordinary session of the Diet just closed had been able to function as a really Throne-aid institution through the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which he stated succeeded in bringing the Diet and the Government into one harmonious whole to the total exclusion of the past undesirable customs of the Diet.

The Premier earnestly hoped that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will exert every possible effort for the establishment of a truly Throne-aid political structure which has been the age-long desire of the entire people.

Watched by Entire World

The Premier's verbal statement substantially reads as follows:

"The extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet which sat for the 80th time amidst the focussing of the attention of the whole world was closed today.

"The extraordinary session of the Diet which has just been closed was convoked by His Majesty the Emperor for the purpose of deliberating upon urgent bills designed to cope with the rapid development of the war situation. Meanwhile, the most enthusiatic desire of the entire people to centralize and consolidate the nation's political power had led to the formation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association including members of both Houses, thereby bringing the Imperial Diet and the Government into one harmonious whole, and it is really a source of great pleasure to note that the Imperial Diet has succeeded in realizing the essence of the really Throne-aid instruction by throwing overboard all the undesirable customs of the past.

"Through the extraordinary session of the Diet it has been made plain to the whole world that the policies of the Empire necessary to tackle the inevitable new stage in the construction of a new order yet to come and to consummate the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion will be actively carried out in future with the iron resolve of the entire nation and with boldness and meticulous care.

"And I dare say leaders of both Britain and the United States who have held hope for an internal split in this country must have been shocked to see the powerful unity of our people.

"The Government had submitted to the extraordinary session of the Diet important bills, such as the bill for revision of the Planned Shipbuilding Law, while the Imperial Diet gave consent to these important bills after giving them careful deliberations in spite of the fact that the Diet sat only for a two-day session.

Stresses Further Efforts

"In this manner, the new Throne-aid political vehicle, the establishment of which had been the age-long desire of the people, has been placed on the right track, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, exercising its initiative and creative genius, will make every effort for the firm establishment of a truly Throne-aid political structure in parallel with the reform of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association."

With the 80th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet closed as scheduled, the Government, Friday, held a luncheon party in honor of all members of both Houses at the Premier's official

(Continued on Page 2)

KOISO IS APPOINTED CHOSEN EXECUTIVE, REPLACING MINAMI

Outgoing Governor-General Installed as Member of Privy Council

TANAKA REPLACES ONO

New Vice-Governor-General Has Been Long Associated With Incoming Executive

Appointment of General Kuniaki Koiso, retired, former Overseas Minister, as Governor-General of Chosen, replacing General Jiro Minami, was officially announced by the Board of Information Friday afternoon.

The investiture of General Koiso was held at 4 o'clock Friday in the Imperial presence at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace. Premier General Hideki Tojo was also present.

Minami Privy Councillor

General Minami, outgoing Governor-General, was installed as member of the Privy Council.

Meantime, Rokuichiro Ono, Vice-Governor-General of Chosen who had held the post since 1936 under General Minami, tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Takeo Tanaka, former Overseas Vice-Minister.

Mr. Ono was appointed member of the House of Peers simultaneously with his resignation.

General Koiso, was born in March, 1880, in Yamagata Prefecture.

After graduating from the Military Academy in 1901 and later from the Military Staff College, he served as the director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, War Vice-Minister, Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, commander of an army division, and Commander-in-Chief of the Chosen Army. He retired from active service in July, 1938.

He was appointed the Overseas Affairs Minister of the Hiranuma Cabinet in April, 1939, which post he held until the resignation of the Cabinet in August the same year. He held the same portfolio in the Yonai Cabinet between January and July, 1940.

Mr. Tanaka, new Vice-Governor-General hails from Gumma Prefecture and is 51 years old.

Immediately after graduating from Meiji University in 1912, he entered the civil service. In 1939, he was appointed the Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs under General Koiso and held the post until July 1940.

After resigning from the vice-ministership, he was a managing director of the Manchuria Colonization Association, which was headed by General Koiso as President.

Among other meritorious services rendered by General Minami during his tenure of office in Chosen for the past five years and nine months, the most distinguished was the mobilization of the total strength of Chosen for the achievement of the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

Tightened Ties

Under the slogan of "Japan Proper and Chosen into one harmonious whole," General Minami tightened the ties between Japan Proper and Chosen both spiritually and materially, maintained perfect peace and order in Chosen under the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, and mobilized the total strength of Chosen for the achievement of the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

He also paved the way for the application of the military conscription system in Chosen—an age-long desire of the Chosen people—and the Tokyo Government decided to adopt the system from the year 1944.

General Minami also organized Patriotic Units throughout entire Chosen, which are similar to the Neighborhood Groups of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Japan Proper, on the basis of which he also organized the Chosen Total Force League.

He also effected reforms in the educational system of Chosen in 1938, and in the same year adopted the system of voluntary military enlistment.

Under a 10-year food production program in 1939, General Minami launched an intensive campaign in Chosen to increase the rice crop to 150,000,000 bushels a year, and at the same time greatly encouraged development of natural resources.

British Jew Promoted

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 28.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Herman Kisch, who is stationed in the Middle East, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, according to advice received here from the British capital. In this connection the London Jewish Chronicle pointed out that Kisch was the third British Jew to be made general in this war, the other two being Major-General Lorie and Brigadier-General Beddington.

SAKAGUCHI UNIT'S HEROISM IS TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)

was during the time the first Sino-Japanese war was in progress. We thought we might as well keep the giant bird, but thinking that it would fulfil such missions as carrying "messages" to grounded vessels, we finally released it.

At last our unit received the order to attack Davao. We left Palao on a certain date, sunk an enemy submarine which suddenly appeared and landed at Davao on a certain day. Before this, we had heard that there were about 20,000 Japanese residents interned at Davao. We also heard that there were only two companies of Filipino soldiers stationed there before the war, but later their number had been increased to 3,000.

With all the information we had at hand about the enemy, we judged that he would calculate we would make our landing at Tarom Bay, and would naturally make the necessary preparations for this. Moreover, we judged that the enemy would expect us to land from the Davao Pier. With this in mind, our main strength landed from the north, while a portion of our unit attacked from the south. Another strong part of our unit hugged the north coast of the Island of Samar. Thus our strategy was to annihilate the enemy by encircling it both from the north and south. We found these regions mountainous and there were no pathways.

Our left flank unit, which started from the south of Davao, came out to the Tarom Bay Pier and made its way through between the Ota Kogyo Pier and the Furukawa Takushoku Pier and reached its destination at 5 a.m. Fortunately, in the region in which our main force pushed its way, there were no enemy forces to be seen. A unit led by Major Kaneuji, accompanied by a small tank corps, made a headlong dash from these regions and repulsed the enemy. To our surprise, there was a river called Tarom here, and with the enemy forces stationed round a bridge spanning this river we had to fight from dusk until daybreak. Following a severe battle, our tank corps succeeded in penetrating this sector, but the enemy forces laid a number of powerful lines on the Matina terrain where there was a reservoir, from which they attempted a counter-attack on us.

Brave Sectional Chief

Our sectional commander who had advanced in an armored car, was directing the fighting from this vantage point. He saw the enemy start to counter-attack and not having time to send us a message, he bravely stood up in the turret of the vehicle and warned the unit which was following him of the enemy's plans. The unit then took counter-measures. Just then, the sectional commander of the tank corps was hit by an enemy bullet and died a gallant death. His brave act of sacrifice saved this unit from suffering great losses and resulted in the enemy strength in this sector being wiped out. We were thus able to occupy the Matina terrain as well as other key points nearby and drive enemy remnants away from Davao.

There is a story I must tell in connection with our crossing the Tarom River. Before crossing it, I told our officers and men that the river was infested with numerous ferocious crocodiles and therefore they should keep a sharp lookout. Commander Sakaguchi while in mid-stream felt something like a piece of wood tapping his legs. He believed that he was about to be attacked by crocodiles, so letting out a loud whoop, shouted: 'work on your feet nimbly!' Thus, with their legs churning the waters, the officers and men of the unit succeeded in crossing unharmed.

The enemy forces left in this sector several hundred dead bodies. The once-prosperous Matina terrain to which the enemy officers and men repaired daily for dancing and merry-making, turned out to be the grim stage of a severe battle.

In the southern sector of Davao, there was strict light control, and besides there were a number of look-outs placed at vantage points. Thus it would have been a hazardous venture for a transport to try to get by. But the sectors in the vicinity of Matina were dotted with lights, the enemy never dreaming that the Imperial Army Forces would direct their attack here.

Our unit which went to this sector encountered enemy fire from a position near the oil tanks on the enemy airfield. In this encounter, we lost many of our officers as well as members of our medical corps. One of our units, which forged ahead toward Davao in order to occupy it, also encountered stiff enemy resistance and its advance was made extremely difficult. Another unit led by Lieutenant-Colonel Matsumoto followed on the heels of this unit and advanced along the coastal regions south of the city.

20,000 Internees Saved

In Davao there were 20,000 Japanese residents interned and, for this reason, we felt that if we failed to capture it before dusk they might be massacred by the enemy. Regardless of whatever sacrifice we would have to make, we felt it imperative that we rescue them at all costs. We felt that the more time we wasted the greater would be the number of them to be killed brutally by the enemy. The commander of our unit took the lead, crossed a trench, and then forged ahead in the thick of fierce enemy fire. Greatly encouraged, the men, followed him. And thus it was about 3:30 p.m. that our unit entered the city of Davao and rescued all the Japanese residents there.

The first to take to their heels upon seeing the Japanese Army Forces landing at Davao were the American troops. They planned to escape and had all their food supplies and other necessities loaded on trucks, but upon realizing that they had been trapped by us, they fled to the north from the city of Davao, into the mountains.

After the declaration of war on the United States and Britain all Japanese residents, male and female, were interned separately. The leading Japanese residents, including the chairman of the Japanese Residents' Council, president of the Davao Newspaper, directors of various companies, principals of primary schools and others were taken to a distant place and imprisoned. Those who were left in Davao were detained at primary and middle schools. About 6,000 women were detained at Japanese primary schools at Dariyao, Mindanao and Karinan in separate groups of 2,000 to 3,000. They were provided with provisions for ten days. Women seemed to have been given extra food from time to time, but the men had gone without any food for four days at the time when our unit landed. Worse still they were not given water. In some cases, Filipino volunteer sentinels were bribed but even then the water, was only given in a glass. Colonizers are a hardy group of people, but those we rescued looked completely exhausted and haggard. They must have suffered horribly. When Japanese warcraft flew overhead, the American-Filipino soldiers used to shoot the Japanese residents instead of directing their fire at the airplanes. As a result, a fairly large number of the Japanese internees were either killed or wounded.

Until the Japanese Forces landed there, the Americans were lording it over the neighboring districts the Filipinos, Chinese and Japanese, in the order mentioned, were treated as under-dogs. As a result the Japanese lost much of their daring spirit. Any Japanese having the will to fight was not permitted to become chairman of the residents' council. A primary school principal, told us that Japanese school pupils did not believe Japan was a strong country, no matter how emphatically he stressed this point.

Unimaginable Pressure

The pressure brought to bear upon the Japanese residents at Davao by the American Government was severer than can be imagined. Even the roads built by the Japanese were taxed. If any objection was raised, a heavier tax was imposed. When Japanese tanks approached a primary school in which Japanese were detained, the American-Filipino troops started firing. Some Japanese residents, seeing this, rushed forward to try to silence the enemy's guns. They were wounded. They were Japanese who used to work at Karinan in the interior of Mindanao. Men fighting against odds in colonial regions are always strong. One Japanese primary school principal at Bayabas boarded a tank and led other tanks against the enemy.

Fortunately we were able to rescue all the Japanese internees by the evening of the 20th. The rescue of Japanese women at Davao was easy, but much anxiety was entertained on the safety of those interned in the interior. Unit Commander Kaneuji hurried to the places, where they were detained, and was successful in rescuing them at two places by the evening. It was found then that there were 3,000 Japanese women detained at a primary school at Karinan, north of the locality.

Not far in the interior of Karinan were barracks called the Muragos barracks.

The military strength of the enemy there was fairly strong.

The detained Japanese would be watched by pickets from the barracks who could be seen on duty in the direction of Karinan and Mintar.

The commander of the Kaneuji Unit ordered us to go to the school building where the Japanese women in Karinar were confined.

He stressed that we should go quietly.

Evidently he had in mind the fact, which later caused much merriment, that the loud cries of women and children who had been rescued often made their presence known to the enemy.

We posted sentries about the school building. The troops were still in a cluster in the center of the playground of the school.

A woman in the washing room happened to see them.

In a moment she was heard shouting to her fellow prisoners at the top of her voice that the American-Philippine troops had at last come, and that this time she and all her fellow prisoners would certainly be butchered.

The school building was extremely large. A conservative estimates puts the number of persons confined there at 3,000.

We sent a non-commissioned officer to tell the imprisoned that it was the Japanese troops that had come and that they must not make a noise as the American-Philippine troops were close by.

Attacked With Brooms

As the officer entered through a window, he found himself confronted by the prisoners who sprang at him with brooms.

At last he succeeded in making them understand that he was a Japanese and that he had been sent from a unit of the Imperial Army which was in the neighborhood.

Despair gave place to joy. Here and there an emotional scene was enacted.

About 2,000 Japanese were confined in a Philippine middle school in Davao.

We went there, and were greeted with joy. The women congratulated themselves upon their deliverance by the Imperial Forces, and shouted Banzai.

Close by were enemy troops armed with machine-guns. Our units were dispatched and soon captured them.

All the Japanese confined in the school building burst into tears of joy when the commander of the Sakaguchi Unit said:

"I am the commander of a unit of the Imperial Army which has landed. Japanese Forces have arrived. You need not worry any longer."

They cried in joy. The sight of them moved us also to tears.

Fierce Morogos Tribesmen

Next in order should be an account of the reduction of Jolo, but this I should like to omit and instead I shall describe something about the Morogos tribes. The Morogos tribes are possessed of a rather low intellectual power and for this reason it is said that they had been beguiled into offering furious resistance against our forces. I am under the impression that the resistance they put up was a great deal more severe than that being offered in the war Japan is waging with China at present. When these tribesmen saw us approaching, they would begin shooting from atop trees or from a thickets only about 10 meters distant. They used shot guns and everyone knows the terrible wounds these weapons can inflict from short range.

However, these Morogos tribesmen are very vivacious besides being simple in nature, so in less than three days they not only realized how strong the Japanese soldiers were but also our sincerety. The result was that they discontinued their resistance and began cooperating with us.

(To Be Continued)

Nanking Special Envoy Arrives

Dr. Chu Min-i (extreme left), Special Envoy to Japan, accompanied by the members of his suite arrived in Tokyo Friday evening from Nanking.

Above photo was taken immediately after their arrival at Gannosu airport in Fukuoka Prefecture. (Domei telephono).

Native Inhabitants Of Island of Bali Very Pro-Japanese

Domei

SURABAYA, May 29.—Indicating the extreme pro-Japanese feeling among the native inhabitants of Bali Island, located directly to the east of Java and which was occupied by the Japanese on February 19, a marked tendency toward the learning of the Japanese language is seen. At Singaradja, for example, not only is the Japanese language being taught in the schools, but Japanese songs are being sung eagerly by the school children there. One reason which accounts for the cooperative spirit of the native inhabitants is because the Japanese military administration allows absolute freedom of religion among the people who are mostly ardent Hindus or Buddhists.

DR. MOTOJI NAMED PRIVY COUNCILOR

Earned Great Fame as Able Judge and Procurator During 40 Years' Service

Appointment of Dr. Shinkuma Motoji, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as a member of the Privy Council was officially announced Friday.

Dr. Motoji was born in Kagoshima Prefecture and was graduated from the Law Department of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1902.

After becoming a judge of the Supreme Court, Dr. Motoji served in the posts of the Director of the Criminal Administrative Bureau and the Criminal Affairs Bureau of the Justice Ministry and then as divisional chief of the Supreme Court, before he was promoted Attorney-General in 1930. Three years later, he was appointed President of the Supreme Court and remained in the important post until he resigned last year owing to the age-limit.

The new Privy Councilor, who gained his degree of doctor of Law in 1916, was an authority in the Justice Ministry on the criminal code.

It is recalled that Dr. Motoji earned great fame as an able judge and procurator during his long service as a judicial officer which covered about 40 years.

MIZUNO NAMED DIRECTOR OF SOUTH SEAS BUREAU

Succeeded by Niino as Director Of Foreign Office's Commercial Affairs Bureau

Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau in the Foreign Office, was appointed Friday as Director of the South Seas Bureau of the same Office, as a result of decision reached at the Cabinet meeting on the same day, reports Domei. Consul-General Katsumi Niino was appointed as Mr. Mizuno's successor.

Mizuno Sakamoto, Director of the Europe and Asia Bureau, was appointed Counselor of the Embassy in Moscow, being succeeded by Yoshinaga Anto, Embassy Counselor.

Ryuki Sakamoto, Minister to Peru, and Yoshiaki Miura, Minister to Mexico, had their ranks promoted to the First Grade of the Higher Civil Services on the same day.

Graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1919, Mr. Mizuno, immediately entered the diplomatic service and was promoted to the post of Director of the Trade Bureau in 1940.

Mr. Ando, entered the diplomatic service in 1921 as a clerk and served in France for some time as chancellor. During his career he occupied important posts including that of member of the suite to the Japanese Delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference as well as Counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Rome.

Premier Is Pleased With Diet's Record

(Continued From Page 1)

residence in acknowledgement of their services rendered during the session.

Premier Tojo, and all other Cabinet Ministers, Count Yorinaga Matsudaira and Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Upper House, as well as Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Speaker and Vice-Speaker, respectively, of the Lower House were present.

At the outset, Premier Tojo delivered an address, thanking all the Diet members for the fulfillment of their weighty mission to establish a National Service Diet, to which President Count Matsudaira and Speaker Okada responded.

BURMESE ANIMATED OVER RICE PLANTING

Activity Noted as Rainy Season Sets in—Big Quantity Promised for Japan

The plains and fields of Burma are presenting an active scene as the rainy season, which is the time for planting rice, has set in and the farmers are resuming their work to produce the 7,000,000 tons of rice, which is the annual output of Burma, according to an Asahi dispatch received in Tokyo from Rangoon on Friday, reports Domei.

Of the 2,850,000-tons of rice, which has annually been exported from Burma, 85 per cent has been sent to India, but today, the dispatch said, that part of this huge amount of rice will be sent to Japan as well as to the occupied territories.

A vital necessity to the farmers in this sowing season are cows, of which, many were killed by the retreating British forces.

However, realizing the necessity of these animals, the Japanese Forces are returning the cows employed for military transportation to their respective owners along with payment for use of the animals, and the Mandalay highway is crowded with long lines of cows.

Very shortly, the dispatch added, Burma, which is the storehouse of rice in Asia, will become the greatest supply source for the peoples of East Asia.

Emperor to Grant Audience on June 1 To Nanking's Envoy

(Continued From Page 1)

mate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Dr. Chu said, "The National Government of China has already counted over two years since the capital was restored to Nanking. At that time, the world was already on the brink of the present upheaval, while within, a state of war had still existed, and the hardships and difficulties of the people were at their zenith.

"In deep sympathy with them and realizing the great responsibilities of the Government, we have done our very best under trying conditions. Japan has come to our aid and has enabled us to make good progress. Especially, even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan more than once has reiterated its policy of increasing aid to the National Government.

"Both the National Government and our people are greatly impressed by this most friendly attitude of Japan. The current War of Greater East Asia is a great crusade of all the Asiatic races. Fortunately, before the onslaught of the Japanese Forces, all the aggressive influences of both Britain and the United States have been completely wiped out, and the great task of liberating East Asia from the shackles of Anglo-American imperialism is now on the road to realization, and all the races within Greater East Asia are greatly inspired by this most favorable turn of affairs.

"The National Government of China, in full respect of international treaties, lost no time in proclaiming its firm determination immediately after the outbreak of the war to share both joy and grief with Japan for the construction of a new order in East Asia, and we are now facing the situation in an unflinching spirit with a view to realizing the ultimate objectives of the war, in defiance of all hardships.

"The object of our forthcoming visit to Japan is to tender our appreciation for the aid Japan has extended to us in the past, to express our great respect to the people of Japan for their indomitable spirit with which they are now fighting against all hardships and to pledge to the Imperial Court and all the people of Japan the firm resolve of the National Government and our people to win ultimate victory in close concert with Japan and to realize the aims of the present war."

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, May 30, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

New Governor General of Chosen Appointed

NICHI NICHI—What sort of man should be responsible for managing the affairs of Chosen is a question that has a vital bearing on the position of the peninsula. It is highly desirable that a Governor General of Chosen should go the higher in the estimation of the public the longer he stays in the post.

General Kuniaki Koiso, successor of General Jiro Minami, in the post of Governor General of Chosen, has every qualification to fulfil his new duties. He promises to be as good a Governor General of Chosen as his immediate predecessor, General Minami, has shown himself to be.

The importance of Chosen to Japan is admitted by all. Strategically as well as industrially the peninsula is extremely vital to Japan in the present emergency.

The ties binding Japan and Chosen cannot be too close. That the ideal of Nippon and Chosen as one body is being speedily realized will be seen from the fact that it has been arranged for the application of the military service law to the peninsula in the near future. Year by year there is an increase in the importance of Chosen from the point of view of carrying out Japan's policies.

The new Governor General of Chosen is a man bred in the army. He has a good knowledge of the peninsula where he has served as commander of the Chosen Army. At one time he was in the Overseas Ministry. Undoubtedly these facts were taken into consideration in the selection of General Koiso for the post in the peninsula to which he was formally appointed on Friday.

General Koiso has a personality of his own. This, combined with the fact that he enjoys a very high reputation, will help to make his regime in the peninsula a success.

The outgoing Governor General of Chosen has been appointed to the Privy Council. He will bring to his new post the rich experience of a man who has been Governor General of Chosen for several years. He will long be remembered for the contribution he has made toward the realization of the ideal of Nippon and Chosen as parts of an entity.

East Asia Construction

CHUGAI—The Government made clear its policy on the construction of Greater East Asia in the recent extraordinary Imperial Diet session. The policy involves three measures (1) to strengthen and replenish the economic strength of Greater East Asia as a whole; (2) to complete the construction of the foundation of autonomous defense necessary for the defense of Greater East Asia; and (3) to share the joy and hardships by all nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thereby concentrating all their energies on the realization of these measures. The explanation is abstract, but comes to the point.

However, it is really a stupendous task for Greater East Asia to replenish the economic strength. Since it is a matter of cardinal importance to secure materials necessary for bringing the War to a victorious end, and to develop defensive industry at home and on the spot, no efforts should be spared to see that not a mistake is made in carrying through these objectives. Comprehensive methods and plans, taking into consideration the supply and demand relations of materials, must be adopted for this.

In short, something more or less conflicting may take place in connection with the construction of Greater East Asia, but this is unavoidable. The point is that there should be no idle machine or equipment throughout the whole Greater East Asia.

The Diet, A Help to the Nation

MIYAKO—The 80th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, in which the main topic of discussion was centered on the projected shipbuilding program, was brought to a close without a hitch on Friday.

No doubt it was made clear by this session that the Diet is the best indicator of the different stages of development of the wartime national structure of this country. Not to mention the administrative speech by Premier General Hideki Tojo, it is only natural that the nationals of this country desire to listen to reports by other Cabinet ministers on the nation's foreign and financial policies as well as its southern region administrative policy.

In brief, the Diet is the only medium capable of enlightening the people to correct understanding of all things in the shortest period of time.

It is hoped that the Tojo Cabinet would impart to the Diet its proper position and thus utilize it most effectively to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

BRITISH ARE WORRIED OVER COAL DEARTH

Miners' Union President Demands Enforcement of Special Program

Special

LISBON, May 27.—Immediate acceptance and putting into force, of a so-called three-point program is demanded by Will Lawther, President of the British Miners' Union, according to the London Daily Express.

"These three points aim at relieving the catastrophic shortage of coal in Great Britain and call for, first, the confiscation of all British coal mines by the British Government for the duration of the war; secondly, control of confiscated coal mines by a committee in which the Government, mine owners and miners are evenly represented; and, thirdly, immediate increase of the miners' wages in adaption to the wages paid in other war industries.

Lawther describes it as absolute suicide to assume Britain's coal supply could be guaranteed if the present methods are being continued.

The Daily Express, in this connection, recalls that at present five British coal mines are still on strike.

The News Chronicle reports that the British Minister of Mining, David Grenfell, is dealing personally with "the unrest in the coal mining districts of North Wales." He has declared himself ready to receive deputations of miners and mine owners on condition that the strikers would return to work.

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Historic Interview in Red Brick House at Bandoeng Airfield Told

The hitherto unpublished particulars behind the conclusion of the unconditional surrender of the Dutch East Indies forces was revealed by Unit Commander Iwao Kuboki, who personally took part in the conference.

His account, as given in an Asahi dispatch from a certain base on Thursday, follows:

"The Shoji Unit of the Imperial Japanese Army that effected a forced landing almost simultaneously on four points of the Dutch East Indies, occupied the Kalidjati airfield, north of Bandoeng, at noon on March 1.

"The Dutch East Indies forces were stationed in Bandoeng. After a steady advance in the face of enemy resistance, the Shoji unit occupied a hill near Rembang, 15 kilometers north of Bandoeng, on March 7.

"As the unit was about to launch its attack on Bandoeng, a peace mission from the enemy forces came to the Japanese camp at 11:30 p.m. the same day. The chief of the mission was an artillery captain, who could speak a little Japanese. He was slightly intoxicated. I felt pity for the officer, for it was evident that he had resorted to liquor to bolster his spirit before starting on his grave mission.

Propose Surrender

"The officer said: 'The Japanese Forces are requested to cease action as the Dutch East Indies forces are ready to surrender. We hope that a Japanese mission will come to Rembang at eight o'clock tomorrow morning to confer with the Dutch military authorities.' I replied: 'The conference will be held in Japanese.'

"Then I sent a telegram to the headquarters of the Japanese Forces.

"The next morning, the Japanese party started for the enemy position and, after a 40-minute drive arrived at the assigned place, a hotel in Rembang. Our party consisted of six members.

"In front of the hotel, a group of Dutch officers, one company of gendarmes and two companies of infantry guards, were waiting for us.

"The Dutch officers seemed surprised to see that the Japanese mission had come without a single guard. They looked at us in wonderment when we told them that we had come as the staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

"When we entered the hotel, we found that the commander of the Bandoeng defense unit was fully armed. As he did not salute us, we, too, dispensed with formalities. He was a tall man.

Ghastly Scene

"The hotel, which had been the headquarters of the enemy forces, had been severely bombarded by the Japanese on the previous day. Huge shell holes dotted the front garden of the hotel.

"The window panes had been shattered to pieces. It was a ghastly scene.

"The enemy commander stood in silence. We cleared some chairs free of debris and forthwith sat down, without his invitation.

"Then we began to consult with the enemy officers. The representatives of the Dutch army, however, would give no definite answer. They requested the personal appearance of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army and, moreover, the commander insisted that he had no command other than that relating to the forces stationed in Bandoeng.

"The conference, consequently, was a deadlock. We requested that the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch East Indies forces should be present to make a decision.

"At this juncture, more than a dozen Japanese warplanes flew over the city and circled over the hotel. I thought I would commit suicide like a samurai, if ever the negotiation came to a rupture.

Confab Deadlocked

"Then I said: 'If we make a sign to those Japanese planes circling overhead, they will bomb this hotel and the crack forces stationed on the hill behind the city will instantly advance into the city. If you have no intention to negotiate, let us bring the conference to an end.'

"The commander was thrown into consternation at this and said: 'Please wait a moment. We will call the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief at once.'

"We replied: 'If that is so, we will order the planes not to attack the hotel. Go into the garden and spread a white cloth on the lawn, our airmen will understand the signal.'

"The commander ran out of the room and ordered the soldiers in a trembling voice to spread the signal cloth.

"Subsequently, the Japanese planes, flew away.

"A minute later, the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies A.W.L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer and the Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Forces, General H. Ter Poorten arrived at the hotel in a motorcar.

"General Ter Poorten alighted from the car and said: 'I am the Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch East Indies forces.' But the Governor-General would not come out of the car.

"We asked him to come out of the car and greet us. But he said it was not necessary.

"When I went up to the car to ascertain if he was the Governor-General or not, he came out. He was a handsome man.

"'I am the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies,' he declared.

"Then we drove to the Kalidjati airfield with the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. On our way, we saw many enemy armored cars destroyed and abandoned on both sides of the road. The smell emanating from the decomposing corpses of the enemy soldiers was intolerable.

"This ghastly sight must have unnerved the Dutch authorities. Our journey was beset with difficulties for many bridges had been destroyed. At some places, we had to push the car, the Governor-General himself took off his coat and lent a hand.

"It must have been the first time those Dutch officials and officers underwent the pains, both mental and physical, of hard labor. They must have realized by then the form of physical torture that they had put on the Indonesians.

"After a tedious and painful trek, the party arrived at its destination. There the Dutchmen met Commander Endo. About one hour after we had arrived at the airfield, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the East Indies, arrived at the scene.

"And then, the historic interview between Lieutenant-General Imamura and the Dutch representatives was held in a red brick house located at the eastern corner of the airdrome."

Celebrates 88th Birthday

A ceremony in celebration of the 88th birthday of Mitsuru Toyama, noted Japanese patriot, was held at the Kokugikan Amphitheater, Ryogoku, Thursday afternoon, under the sponsorship of over 800 noted Japanese. Mr. Toyama appeared clad in white silk kimono and crimson haori and carrying a cane (see above photo), which is the Japanese way of dressing on the 88th birthday. He was greeted by over 5,000 guests with a thunderous clapping of hands. Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, in an address, lauded the distinguished services rendered by the old Japanese patriot throughout the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras.

Diet Strengthened By Recent Election

(Continued From Page 6)

machinery. However, with the formation of the powerful Tojo Cabinet and due to the dictates of the new emergency conditions, it became evident that a reorganization of political power would be effected in one form or the other. Hence the general election was held to strive for concentration and mobilization of the total national strength and enhancement of the Diet's efficiency to the highest degree in order to reinforce the political structure as a needful wartime fabric.

Now that a wartime Diet has been established, required renovations and reforms of various structures at home must be carried out without any loss of time, especially since Japan's efforts in the great construction as well as in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia must be maintained ceaselessly. Furthermore, a new crystallization of power must not be centered on the Diet members; on the contrary it must include the representatives of diverse circles to form a national political organization, with Diet members forming one of its essential units. This is necessary for pressing home the gravity of the situation to the Diet members, some of whom may still dream of a party government protected by the provisions of the Constitution, and also for checking the arbitrary action of the old political power. Along with this, the relation between the new organization of political power and the National Service Association must be adjusted. Inasmuch as the new arrangement may not be an ideal one, its further improvement and development must be sought through organic relations established between the new political body and the National Service Association. Also note should be taken of the fact that the current emergency situation dictates politics to carry out the needed renovations and reforms steadily, for reforms based on extraordinary ideologies would threaten national unity. Therefore, old politicians should not be relegated into oblivion, but should be utilized in a new way to secure benefit for the nation.

Value of New Fapi Of Nanking Goes Up

(Continued From Page 6)

tion of the Allied material aid to the Chiang Kai-shek administration. To put it concretely, the establishment of a new route of supply between India and Chungking, the joint defense of Burma and the inducement of India into the anti-Axis camp may be among the plans under contemplation. As to the possibility of bringing India into the war against the Axis is regarded doubtful. Sir Stafford Cripps' attempt to coax India into support of the Allied cause ended in complete failure, and there are indications that anti-British sentiment among the Indians may at any time be fanned up into flames by an injudicious line of policy which may be adopted by Britain toward India. In other words, things are steadily moving in the direction of India rising up for the cause of her independent existence.

There is no reason to believe that Chungking is ignorant of such trends. In order, therefore, that it may continue its war of resistance, Chungking will have to direct renewed attention to the question of forging closer ties of collaboration with Soviet Russia. It is obvious that in the existing circumstances, it is impossible for Chungking to expect the supply of war and civilian materials from Soviet Russia, but Chungking nevertheless pins high hopes on the possibility of restraining Japan in the Red zone connecting Northwest China with Sinkiang, Outer Mongolia and Siberia. Chungking's expectations of Soviet Russia will depend a great deal on the success or failure of Soviet Russia's resistance against Germany's spring offensive. After all is said and done, it is certain that nothing short of the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek regime will bring the China Affair to a successful conclusion.

Radio Program

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 Serial Talk. "The History of the Japanese Naval Battles," by Vice-Admiral Yoshijiro Hamada; Poem Recital.

7:00 Time; News; Orchestra. "Devermento No. 10 in F Major" (Mozart); Waltz. "An Artist's Life." (J. Strauss).

9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour. "Good Habits in Children." by Taro Sonohara; Music.

10:00 Juvenile Hour; Children Songs.

11:00 National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Juvenile Story Serial: "From the Philippine Islands." by Naoji Iwata.

— Afternoon —

12:30 War Songs, by Nagoya Broadcasting Chorus.

1:00 Narration: "Notes on South Seas Battles," by Announcer Motohashi.

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "The House and Affection for the Soil," by Hidenobu Kozumi.

2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Talk. "Admiral Heihachiro Togo's Boyhood." by Takashi Katsumi.

6:30 Talk. "Following the Japanese Army in China War Front." by Mizuo Seki, Domei correspondent.

6:50 Local News.

7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "Summer Has Come."

8:00 Story Telling. "Commander Takeo Hirose," by Teijo Ichiryusai.

9:00 News; Rakugo.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

BATTLESHIP SINKING MADE BRITISH FAINT

Indian Describes Panic in Singapore When Prince of Wales, Repulse Lost

The consternation into which all Singapore (now Shonan), was thrown and how the Britishers' hopes were smashed at the news of the sinking of the battleships, Prince of Wales and the Repulse, the main force of the British Asiatic Fleet, were vividly described by an Indian, who chanced to drive a motor car for Admiral Sir Thomas Philipps, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet, from the Seletar airport to Singapore.

Following is the Indian chauffeur's account reported by an Asahi correspondent from the naval port of Shonan:

"Three days before the outbreak of the war; namely, in the afternoon of December 5, I was suddenly ordered to drive a car to the Seletar airport to take someone from the airport to Singapore.

"A big flying-boat had just landed when I arrived at the port. From the boat alighted several naval officers. These were Commander-in-Chief Admiral Philipps of the British Fleet and his suite, who had flown from Hongkong to Singapore. Admiral Philipps was a short man.

Fleet Arrives at Seletar

"At 6 p.m. of the next day, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, accompanied by several destroyers and submarines, made port. The Prince of Wales, flagship of the British Asiatic Fleet, was brought along the pier of the Seletar naval port and the Repulse came to anchor near the flagship.

"All the English papers in Singapore did not fail to play up the arrival of the main force of the British Asiatic Fleet in the morning edition. With the entry of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, the defense of British Malaya had been completed and the Indian Ocean, Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the South China Sea came under the domination of the British Navy, these paper all asserted.

"For the purpose of demonstrating the British naval strength to the native factory operatives and coolies working in the naval port, these papers announcing the arrival of the battleships were pasted up everywhere.

"In the afternoon of December 7, Admiral Philipps hopped off to Java probably for important negotiations with the military authorities there. On the following day, news spread rapidly that the Japanese troops had landed somewhere in Malaya.

"In the afternoon of December 8, Admiral Philipps hurriedly returned from Java and embarked aboard his flagship, the Prince of Wales. Toward 7 p.m. of December 9, the Prince of Wales and Repulse left the port for an unknown destination. None of the Britishers, naval officers and office girls included, ever dreamed at that time of the sinking of the mighty Prince of Wales and the Repulse three days after their departure from the port.

Faints Reading News

"When I was in the office of the naval station about noon of December 11, I saw an officer run down from the telegraph room upstairs with his face pale and a strip of paper in his left hand. Holding up the paper over his head, he fell down giving a piercing shriek.

"From rooms nearby dashed out officers and other employes to raise him up and one of the officers picked up the paper and after reading it, he too, fainted. The whole office was thrown into utter confusion.

"The strip of paper went from hand to hand. 'The Prince of Wales, the Repulse,' shouted everyone. Telephone operators and office girls burst into tears.

"At first I could not understand what had happened. But by and by I realized that the Prince of Wales and the Repulse had been sent to watery graves by Japanese Naval planes.

"At midnight, a commotion was again created in the naval port. Someone shouted, 'The Prince of Wales and the Repulse have returned.'

"Rejoiced over this, Britishers rushed out. But they failed to see their mighty Prince of Wales and the Repulse. Instead, they saw wounded soldiers, who were barely rescued from the sea after the sinking of the craft. Some 500 wounded sailors were taken to the hospital in trucks.

"That the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sent to the watery grave was true. The British Asiatic Fleet had been annihilated. The fate of Singapore was sealed, I thought. The fatal defeat of the British Asiatic Fleet took place only five days after the entry into the Seletar naval port of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse."

U.S. May Use Sailing Ships

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 27.—Undersecretary of State Taylor of the United States Board of Trade, according to Radio Schenectady, stated that owing to the lack of steamers it would become necessary for American navigation to make use of sailing vessels. He declared that the coffee from South America would have to be shipped to the United States, by means of sailing vessels since America could not afford to employ even a single 5,000-ton vessel for this purpose.

Dr. Nishida Dies

Dr. Yoshizo Nishida, lecturer of Kobe Commercial University, died on Wednesday at the age of 66. He was a lecturer of History of Economics after he had retired from professorship of its higher school in 1923.

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Big six collegiate league games. Imperial vs. Rikkyo and Meiji vs. Keio at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 1 p.m.

TRACK AND FIELD

Kanto students championships. 1st day at Meiji Shrine stadium. 12 noon.

BASKETBALL

Kanto collegiate league games. Rikkyo vs. Shodai, Imperial vs. Waseda and Bunrika vs. Keio at Kokutaikan, Kanda. 1 p.m.

WATER POLO

Kanto students league tilts. Ichiko vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Imperial at Meiji Shrine swimming stadium. 3:20 p.m.

RIFLE

Collegiate league matches. Meiji vs. Keio and Waseda vs. Imperial at Ogikubo range. 1 p.m.

'FATHER OF MARATHON' IS 77 YEARS OLD TODAY

Elaborate Program Outlined For Kan Hibino Who Introduced Event Here

An elaborate program will be held today and Sunday under the sponsorship of General Sadao Araki, former War Minister, to commemorate the 77th birthday of Kan Hibino, who first introduced the marathon race to Japan.

Seventy marathon runners from various parts of the country and 100 members of the Japan Athletic Association, as well as 2,500 national school children will participate in a race, which will take place between Jingubashi and the Meiji Shrine Stadium.

On Sunday morning, a commemoration marathon race will be held between the Meiji Shrine Stadium and Mitaka, participated in by 70 runners.

Later, a commemoration ceremony will be held at the Sankai Hall, Akasaka-ku, when Mr. Hibino will be presented with a portrait painted by Shiro Kobori, noted artist.

A dinner also will be held at the Koraku Restaurant on Sunday evening.

HORSE TRANSFER BAN TEMPORARILY REMOVED

Great Victories Scored by Imperial Forces Makes Order Unnecessary

An order restricting the removal of horses from one district to another, which had been in force for the past eight months, has been temporarily removed, Domei reported Friday.

The Government issued an order of the War and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries on September 25, 1941, whereby the removal of horses from one district to another was restricted.

However, the spectacular accomplishments scored by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has rendered it unnecessary to continue this measure.

Moreover, as there is a possibility that the restriction might have a detrimental effect on industry, the Government has decided to dispense with this decree, Domei understands.

Kobe Notes

An All-Japan Students' English Oratorical Contest will be held at the Wakayama Higher Commercial School today from 1 p.m.

The first Nippon University of Tokyo versus Kwansai Gakuin University boxing tournament will be staged at the Nishinomiya Stadium on Sunday from 1 p.m.

The two universities will be represented by the cream of their respective crops so that hard-fought and interesting bouts are anticipated. What may be termed the main event will see the pride of the Nichidai team—Kiyoo Kinjo, current holder of the Japan lightweight championship—defend his title against Hideo Gomi, Kwangaku star. In one of the two flyweight class bouts, Torao Kageyama, the Kanto flyweight champion representing the Nichidai, will be pitted against Teruo Ogata, the Kansai champion.

Three open fights will serve as curtain-raisers.

The program is as follows, the Nichidai boxers being mentioned first: Flyweight: K. Kata vs. H. Nozaki; T. Kageyama vs. T. Ogata. Bantamweight: K. Kishimoto vs. H. Imamichi; K. Oguri vs. T. Ito. Featherweight: T. Kume vs. H. Shoda; G. Saito vs. K. Takayama. Lightweight: K. Kinjo vs. H. Gomi.

The admission is free.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on May 28: Mr. K. Akita, Miss G. Drache, Mr. H. Imanishi, Mr. A. Lesourd, Dr. H. Leutelt, Mr. S. Munesuye, Mr. C. Miyata, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ruch, Mr. Y. Saito, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. S. Toyota, Mr. and Mrs. K. Tatsuma, Mr. and Mrs. K. Usui, Mr. and Mrs. T. Uyeda, Mr. H. Vogt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wolf.

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SUNDA ISLES TAKEN WITHOUT BLOODSHED

Landing Forces Meet No Opposition on Lombok—No Enemy Plane

In placing the small Sunda Islands under control, not a single drop of blood was shed by the Imperial Forces as the enemy fled and the inhabitants welcomed them as their savior with Rising Sun flags in their hands, reports an Asahi correspondent from Bandoeng quoting a Japanese flying officer, who took part in the campaign.

"On the morning of a certain day when the forced landing was carried out on Lombok Island, I took off from our base," stated the flying officer, "but not a single plane of the Dutch East Indies Army was sighted in the sky over the island to challenge the Japanese Air Force.

"In the southeastern part of the island was located an airfield of the Dutch East Indies, which however was already destroyed thoroughly and completely when I observed it from the air.

"In the north of the island was towering a volcano, Mt. Ringani, which was in eruption and was a good guide to the fliers.

"Over Sumbawa Island, too, I had not a chance of fighting enemy planes. From the place of the Japanese landing to the central part of the island were sighted rows of the Imperial Forces' trucks running. In certain places of the island, the inhabitants were seen lining the streets to welcome the Imperial Forces entering the city.

"The island was placed under the complete control by the Imperial Forces in a few days, without shedding a single drop of blood amidst the ovation accorded by the inhabitants."

AERONAUTIC BUREAU TO EXPAND SHORTLY

Number of Local Training Schools Will Be Increased

In order to give proper training to the rapidly growing number of airmen, the Aeronautic Bureau of the Communications Ministry has decided to enlarge its organization, consisting of managing section, first training section, second training section and aviators' section.

The Government has changed its policy of entrusting new men to civil aeronautic schools or aeronautic schools of the Army, and instead has inaugurated a system of giving aeronautical training in the Government's aeronautic training schools.

In accordance with the newly adopted policy, the Central Airmen Training School was established in 1940 at Matsudo, Chiba Prefecture, where aeronautic training was given to new men who will work on air liners and become instructors.

In 1941 local airmen training schools were established in five cities, including Sendai and Niigata, with a view to training people to become aeronautic engineers with the education of a first class technical school.

Similar schools were also established in April in Kyoto, Okayama, Miyakonojo, Kobe, Nagasaki and Ehime Prefectures.

The Communications Ministry reportedly intends to establish local training schools for pilots in several other cities in order to increase the number of excellent airmen.

Venezuelan Cabinet Quits

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 28.—The Venezuelan Cabinet resigned en bloc yesterday, it was disclosed by a Caracas dispatch, which added, that no reason for the step thus taken has yet been revealed.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned cargoes (name of owners unknown), which were found on board the American iron Lighter No. 24, owned by the Shanghai Wharf and Warehouse Company, were seized by the Imperial Navy in the harbor of Shanghai, on December 8, 1941, together with the lighter, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested in these cargoes may present a petition in writing to this Court within 30 days from the day following this notification.

May 30, 1942.
Saseho Prize Court.

Articles	Quantities
	Bale
Cocoa	25
	Box
Sewing machines	1
Cod fish oil	9
Raisins	21
Tomato ketchup	8
Green peas	3

Articles	Quantities
	Box
Bandages	1
	Box
Machines and machineries	3
Drugs	3
Dried fruits	18
Asparagus	1
Soap	2

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned cargoes (name of owners unknown), which were found on board the American iron Lighter No. 28, owned by the Shanghai Wharf and Warehouse Company, were seized by the Imperial Navy in the harbor of Shanghai, on December 8, 1941, together with the lighter, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested in these cargoes may present a petition in writing to this Court within 30 days from the day following this notification.

May 30, 1942.
Saseho Prize Court.

Articles	Quantities
	No.
Old iron	53
Pans	20
	No.
Balances	1
Ingot	91
Chain	1
	Keg.
Wine	2
	Box
Drugs	5
Leather (red)	4
Manufactures of cotton	1
Machines and Machineries	30
Cotton clothes	3
	No.
Anchor	1
Solution tank	2
	No.
Safe	3
Fire grate	20
	Roll
Old linoleum	1
	Box
Leather (White)	2
	Barrel
Tannic acid	2
Christmas cards	1
Stationery	71
	Barrel
Aniline, anchor (powder)	27
	Box
Velvet	2
Leather, sample	1

Electric cord	1
Stools	8
Drugs	2
Malt sugar	2
Orange juice (small)	96
Apples	9
Pine apples	26
Peas (sugared)	3
Asparagus soup	2
Carbon roads	6
	Bag
Oats	27
	Box
Book cases	12
Canned sardines	475
Orange juice (large)	8
Asparagus	45
Berries	4
Pine apples juice	22
Tomato soup	8
Celory soup	1
Meat soup	2
Curry soup	3
Canned apricots	1
Canned sardines	91
Dried dates	218
Green peas	18
Wash basins	1
Green peas	6
Vegetable soup	7
Coffee	17
Raisins	701
Milk	152
Whisky, sample	1

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Help Wanted

COOK-AMAH or amah wanted by small German household in Tokyo. Apply Box 189, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Kobe

SIX-ROOMED house at 45 Kitano-cho 4-chome, Kobe. Five minutes' walk from German School, Club Concordia and Tor Hotel. Rent ¥120. Apply Box 902, Japan Times, Kobe.

For Rent, Rural

HAYAMA. Completely furnished two-storied villa, six rooms, modern conveniences, garden, separate servant rooms. Please address Box 195, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house located in Shibuya-ku or Aoyama Itchome, furnished, flush toilet, bath, gas. Rent not more than ¥350. Apply Royal Thai Embassy, Tel. Akasaka 48-4737, 1213.

SMALL furnished house or apartment wanted by single lady. Please apply Box 197, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Exchange

SILVER foxes offered in exchange for decorative articles, watches, machines, curios or clothing. For appointment, kindly apply Emmar Co. (German), Post Office Box 486, Tokyo Central.

For Sale

A SET of imported golf sticks with sack, almost new. Apply Box 193, Japan Times, Tokyo.

KARUIZAWA. A bedroom suite, almost new. For particulars, apply to Box 194, Japan Times, Tokyo.

NEW Underwood standard typewriter No. 5 for sale to highest bidder. Apply Box 190, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

DECORATIVE art articles of all kinds, such as cut glass, curios, flower vases, chinaware as well as used clothing, gramophone records, etc., bought at attractive prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-2414, c/o Chiyoda.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 178, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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Commander Nishizumi
OF THE TANK CORPS

All over the world, war is a great modifier and influencer of popular literature. Nowhere is this truer than in Japan where national unity is so strong. Beginning with the Manchurian Affair, and right through the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, the armed strifes of Japan have given rise to a flood of popular literature dealing with the battlefield. The dominant note running through all such literature is the stress laid on Bushido, the spirit of Japan, which distinguishes all her battles. One of the most popular and representative of these stories of the battlefield is "Commander Nishizumi of the Tank Corps," by Kan Kikuchi, Japan's foremost popular novelist and playwright, which achieved such a signal success both as a stage and photo-play. Mr. Kikuchi's famous play is now introduced to our Co-Prosperity readers:

Act One

Scene: Outside the walled city of Jojuku. It is night-time. In the foreground is a fairly large Chinese peasant dwelling. In the distance is an armored tank. In the center of the floor of the house some soldiers have lighted a campfire. Surrounding the fire are Lieutenant Nishizumi, Superior-Private Tatematsu, and Corporal Iidagami. Tatematsu goes out and returns with a pile of faggots in his arms.

Nishizumi: Tatematsu, I think that is enough. Come and warm yourself at the fire.

Tatematsu: Yes, sir!

Nishizumi: Tell the others to come and warm themselves at this fire. The mud was terrible today, wasn't it?

Tatematsu: Yes, sir!

Iidagami: It was like battling with mud, sir. I wish the fight would start soon. The gunners will have nothing to do if we do nothing but march all the time.

Nishizumi: The Chinese are darned quick when it comes to running away. I haven't seen a single Chinese soldier for the past five or six days.

Tatematsu: (standing up) I'll fetch supper, sir. (He collects the mess-tins and water-bottles belonging to Lieutenant Nishizumi and Corporal Iidagami, and runs out).

Nishizumi: It gets suddenly cold after sundown.

Iidagami: It's the continental climate, sir. (Tatematsu returns with the mess-tins and water-bottles. In Lieutenant Nishizumi's mess-tin alone is a fried-egg.)

Nishizumi: Hey, Tatematsu, do all the others have fried eggs too?

Tatematsu: No, sir. The men on kitchen duty happened to discover three eggs, and they told me to give you one, sir.

Nishizumi: Ah, is that so. Isn't it right that Kudo and Yoshitomi are suffering from stomach trouble?

Tatematsu: Yes, sir.

Nishizumi: Tatematsu, I am sorry to trouble you, but will you go and give this egg to Kudo and Yoshitomi?

Iidagami: But the men in the kitchen will be disappointed if you don't eat it.

Nishizumi: No, I prefer to give it to those who are ill. On the battlefield, officers and men must eat the same food. That is my policy. Tatematsu, take this egg to Kudo and Yoshitomi.

Tatematsu: Yes, sir. (He runs out with the egg.) Corporal Iidagami opens his mess-tin.)

Nishizumi: (Thrusting his chopsticks into the rice in his mess-tin) This hot rice is very welcome. It is some time since we have eaten hot rice.

Iidagami: "Yes.

(The two eat their supper in silence. Tatematsu returns with First-Class Private Sato).

Sato: (With traces of laughter in his voice) Lieutenant Nishizumi, in the shed yonder a Chinese woman has just given birth to a baby.

Nishizumi: What? A baby?. . Is the woman alone?

Sato: Yes, sir. There is no one to look after her, sir.

Nishizumi: How is the baby? Is it crying?

Sato: The baby is full of life, and is crying lustily. But the woman is wounded. Moreover, the roof of the shed is broken, and the rain is pouring in.

Nishizumi: Oh, that is too bad.

Sato: From the Chinese standpoint, the woman is a "state policy" woman, for she gives birth to a baby in the midst of battle.

Nishizumi: (Laughing) Idiot. Iidagami, go and bring the surgeon here.

Iidagami: Yes, sir. (He runs out)

Nishizumi: It is a pity that they should be in a wet house. I think I'll remove them to the inner room in this house. Tatematsu, Sato, come with me.

(They go out. Presently some soldiers enter, bearing the Chinese woman on an improvised stretcher. Lieutenant Nishizumi enters with the baby in his arms.)

First Soldier: A Chinese baby doesn't seem any different from a Japanese baby.

Second Soldier: In both cases the baby has a red face.

Third Soldier: I think fear has caused the milk in this mother's breast to stop.

First Soldier: That is most likely. (The soldiers place the stretcher close to the fire.)

Nishizumi: Tatematsu, I think we still have two tins of milk left.

Tatematsu: Yes, sir (He is about to run out.)

Nishizumi: Wait a moment. In my bag you will find a flannel shirt. Bring it here, and don't forget the blankets.

Tatematsu: Yes, sir. (He runs out. Lieutenant Nishizumi hands the baby to a soldier, and goes near the woman.)

Nishizumi: (In Chinese) What happened?

Woman: . . . .

Nishizumi: What's the matter? Are you in pain?

(The woman nods)

Nishizumi: Where is the injury?

(The woman points to her right arm. Lieutenant Nishizumi tries to feel her pulse, but the woman protests)

Nishizumi: Have no fear. We Japanese warriors do not harm the ordinary Chinese folk. We try our best to protect you people.

(The woman nods. Lieutenant Nishizumi feels her arm)

Nishizumi: Poor woman, the shot has shattered the joint.

(Tatematsu enters with a shirt, a tin of milk, and some blankets. The Lieutenant opens the tin of milk, and mixes the sticky liquid with some warm water from his water bottle. He takes out a piece of gauze from his own pocket, dips it in the milk, and puts it in the baby's mouth. The baby stops crying. The woman looks gratefully at him)

Nishizumi: (Turning to the soldiers) Clear the room inside. Put some straw on the floor, and make the place warm. (Two or three soldiers go into the back room. Nishizumi feeds the baby with milk, and then hands the child to the woman. He picks up the mess-tin containing the milk he has dissolved, with the piece of gauze, and gives them to the woman. She looks gratefully at him, and continues to feed her baby.

Nishizumi: Well, let's remove you to the inner room. If all you fellows keep on looking at her, she'll get really nervy, and then she won't be able to suckle her own baby.

(He lends a hand in carrying the woman to the inner room. Corporal Iidagami returns with Sub-Lieutenant Surgeon Morita.)

Surgeon: It's just like Nishizumi to worry about a Chinese woman and her baby.

Soldier: He has just gone into the inner room.

Surgeon: Is that so. (He is about to go in when Lieutenant Nishizumi comes out.)

Nishizumi: Ah, I am sorry to trouble you.

Surgeon: Not at all. But I must warn you, I am not the possessor of a diploma of qualified practitioner in the science of midwifery.

Nishizumi: Ha, ha! Well, you don't have to do anything in that line. But the woman is wounded. See her at any rate.

Surgeon: Let's see the injury.

(The two enter the room. A soldier carrying a first-aid bag follows them. Presently, Lieutenant Nishizumi comes out alone).

Nishizumi: The bullet went through her upper arm.

Iidagami: I suppose she was the only one who failed to escape.

Nishizumi: It looks like it. She says she was together with her husband.

Iidagami: The coward.

Nishizumi: No, no. She says her husband was compelled by the Chinese soldiers to go with them.

Iidagami: Well, it's very good of her to defend her husband like this.

Nishizumi: Human feeling is the same all over the earth. When she has rested a little I think she will be able to suckle her baby. I hope the baby will live. When we depart, I shall ask the commander of the corps that will take our place to look after them.

(The surgeon comes out)

Nishizumi: Ah, Thanks for all your trouble.

Surgeon: Fortunately the bullet missed both bone and artery. She ought to make a swift recovery. Her milk will begin to flow after a while.

Nishizumi: That is very good.

Surgeon: Lieutenant Nishizumi, you speak very fluent Chinese.

Nishizumi: I was in Manchoukuo during the Manchurian Affair. That is how I learnt my Chinese.

Surgeon: (Tapping him on the shoulder) Well, I must say it is very good of you to be so kind to that Chinese woman. I am sure that when you return to Japan, you will find a splendid wife.

Nishizumi: I fear not. I won't go back, not for some time yet. Besides, no woman will ever like a clumsy fellow like me.

Surgeon: Ha, ha, ha! Well, excuse me.

Nishizumi: Thank you very much. I hope you will forgive me for giving you so much trouble.

Iidagami: I agree with the Surgeon that you will find a beautiful wife.

Soldiers: We think so too.

Nishizumi: (With a half-smile on his face) What are you saying? What's going to happen if we think of going back at this time? The war has just started. It is sure to continue for five or six years. We are not fighting against China alone. There are other Powers behind China. We might have to go as far as the Himalayas or the Urals. You must not think of going back. The fight has just started. Gird up your loins and do your best for our country.

Soldiers: Yes, sir.

(Suddenly the baby begins to cry)

Nishizumi: Ah, the baby is crying again. (He goes into the room. He comes out with the mess-tin)

Tatematsu: Are you going to wash it, sir?

Nishizumi: No, I want to warm this milk up. It has become cold, and the baby does not like it. (He warms the milk at the fire, and takes it back to the baby. There is a noise at the door, and Lieutenant Okuma, escorted by Superior-Private Nishitomi, comes in. The soldiers stand up, and salute the Lieutenant.)

Nishitomi: Corporal Iidagami, where is our commander, sir?

Iidagami: He will be here presently. (Turning to Lieutenant Okuma) Who may you be, sir?

Okuma: I was a classmate of Nishizumi. I am Lieutenant Okuma.

Iidagami: I will call our commander, sir. (He goes into the inner room)

Nishizumi: What? Okuma? (He comes out and sees Okuma)

Nishizumi: Ho, so it's you!

Okuma: And it's you! (They clasp each other in their arms)

Nishizumi: What happened? When did you come here.

Okuma: I was sent round from North China to Bias Bay.

Nishizumi: That's fine. Well, how's North China?

Okuma: Quite hot. I hear you performed some heroics at Shanghai, and received the Distinguished Service Order.

Nishizumi: Who told you this?

Okuma: The soldier who escorted me here told me.

Nishizumi: (Looking round at the soldiers) Who came with Lieutenant Okuma just now?

Nishitomi: I did, sir.

Nishizumi: Don't babble of unnecessary things.

Nishitomi: Yes, sir. I am very sorry, sir.

Okuma: You don't have to be angry over unnecessary things.

Nishizumi: We haven't done anything. Compared with the men of the infantry, who have to charge into the enemy with their bodies, we are living in comparative safety in our tanks. I feel ashamed.

Okuma: What are you saying? I hear you are always springing out of the turret top of your tank. Recently, I heard that you scattered the enemy with one tank.

Nishizumi: Stop such talk, for goodness sake. Let's talk of other things. Here, you fellows, go and sleep.

Soldiers: Yes, sir.

(They all go out)

Nishizumi: Have you got the photograph of Noguchi which I asked you to keep when I came out here?

Okuma: Sure. . . . The picture and I have been gallivanting all over the battlefield. Here it is. . . . (He takes out a photograph from an inner pocket).

Nishizumi: Ah, that is good of you. Thank you. I am sure Noguchi's father will rejoice. Before I left Japan, I visited his father, and said I would take his picture with me. (He takes out Noguchi's picture from his pocket)

Nishizumi: I am afraid it is rather soiled. My tank fell into a creek, and I jumped into the water as I was. My uniform became drenched with the muddy water, and the picture was soiled.

Okuma: Noguchi won't mind. I am sure his spirit is rejoicing. He died six months before he was due to graduate from the Military Academy.

Nishizumi: His father told me that he died shouting, "Long live His Majesty the Emperor!" He must have died with regret at not being able to take part in the fighting.

Okuma. Due to you, he has been with me all the time in North China, and with you in the Shanghai fighting. He must be rejoicing in his grave.

Nishizumi: H'm

Okuma: I brought a present for you. (He takes out a tin of red beans)

Nishizumi: Thanks very much. Let me give you something in return. Tatematsu, wasn't there a tin of Ruby Queen left?

Tatematsu: Yes sir, there is a tin left, sir.

Nishizumi: Bring it here.

Okuma: We have barracked a short distance from here. I heard that an independent section of the Hosoki Tank Corps had come here, and so I wondered if you weren't here. I am glad to have met you.

Nishizumi: What a fortunate accident. The spirit of Noguchi must have drawn us together.

Okuma: I suppose when we meet again, it will be in Nanking. Keep yourself together in one piece till then.

Nishizumi: Don't worry about me. Chinese bullets seem to avoid me.

Okuma: Same here. (The two laughed)

Okuma: Excuse me. The other chaps will get worried if I am too late.

Nishizumi: Umph. Well, I'll see you off part of the way.

Okuma: That's all right.

Nishizumi: I have to make an inspection tour anyway.

Okuma: Is that so.

(The baby starts howling again)

Nishizumi: Tatematsu. Iidagami, see to the baby.

Okuma: What! a baby?

Nishizumi: Ha, ha, ha, Yes, it's my darling baby.

Okuma: Another of your usual eccentricities, I suppose . . . Ha, ha,, ha.

Nishizumi: Ha, ha, ha.

(The two go out, and the curtain falls)

Act Two

Scene: Same as in Act I. The following day, about 7 a.m. (Lieutenant Nishizumi is making some fencing movements with a wooden sword. The ray of the morning sun fall slantingly on to the scene. Tatematsu enters.)

Tatematsu. Good morning, sir.

Nishizumi: Good morning. Tatematsu, go to the kitchen and ask for some hot water. Then dissolve some milk, and feed the baby.

Tatematsu: Yes sir. (He runs out with a mess-tin in his hand)

(Lieutenant Nishizumi sings a song. Tatematsu returns with some hot milk, and enters the inner room. He comes out again in great excitement)

Tatematsu: Sir, the woman has disappeared!

Nishizumi: What?

Tatematsu: Perhaps her husband came during the night and took her away.

Nishizumi: That is quite possible.

Tatematsu: What an ungrateful wretch. After receiving such kindness from you, sir. Shall we search the village?

(Iidagami and several soldiers appear on the scene. Talking among themselves the soldiers enter the room.)

A soldier: The wretch. Let's find her and throw her into the creek.

Nishizumi: Ha, ha, ha. There is no need for anger. It is natural that she should prefer the kindness

of her husband rather than the kindness of men of war like us.

Second Soldier: The baby has been left behind. It is still here.

Nishizumi: What, the baby here? That's a bother.

Third Soldier: The baby is dead.

Nishizumi: What merciless parents! They don't mind sacrificing their baby to save themselves. Poor child. . . .

(The soldier brings the corpse of the baby.)

Nishizumi: Poor child . . . (he thinks for a while) There must be no change in our feelings, no matter what the Chinese may think. I am sure that woman was full of gratitude toward us last night. The baby is blameless. What do you say, let's dig a grave and erect a grave-post over it?

Soldiers: Yes, sir.

Nishizumi: Under that tree would be a good place.

Nishizumi: (Holding the baby on the ground near the tree)

Nishizumi: Corporal Iidagami, search for a post that will serve as a grave-post.

Iidagami: Yes, sir. There is some timber over there, sir.

Nishizumi: (Holding the baby in his arms) The baby seems to have died of cold. The mother must have escaped pretty early. Tatematsu, you fellows should have slept here.

Tatematsu: We did not want to sleep in the same house alone with the woman.

Nishizumi: Your sense of decency was misplaced. If you had slept here the baby wouldn't have died.

Tatematsu: We are very sorry, sir.

Nishizumi: You need not apologise like that. A child is born on the battlefield. That is the tragedy of a defeated nation. We must never lose in battle. Understand?

Soldiers: Yes, sir.

(The grave is dug)

Nishizumi: Now, rest in peace. (He is about to place the dead child in the grave.)

Tatematsu: Sir. It is a pity to waste that shirt. It will be clean again after a wash.

Nishizumi: I give it to the baby. Let it serve as its funeral robes. (He places the body gently in the grave, and puts in the first clod of earth. Iidagami returns with a white wooden post. He also brings a writing brush and some Japanese ink.)

Nishizumi: You found a very good post.

Iidagami: Yes, sir.

Nishizumi: We must name the child. Can anyone suggest a good name?

First Soldier: Since it is an abandoned child, what about "Suteko" sir?

Nishizumi: Suteko? (He bends his head to one side.)

Second Soldier: What about "Shinako" sir?

Nishizumi: Shinako? What does it mean?

Second Soldier: It means "child of China", sir.

Nishizumi: I see.

Third Soldier: I suggest "Yukiko," sir.

Nishizumi: That is too Japanese, I think.

Fourth Soldier: Sir, I am sure "Fumiko" is the best name for it. Make it Fumiko, sir. There is no better name than Fumiko, sir.

Tatematsu: Idiot! That's your girl's name.

Others: Hey, that's not fair.

Fourth Soldier: Ha, ha, ha. That's done it.

Nishizumi: Well, leave it to me. (He writes "The grave of the nameless child" on the white wooden post). By this the Chinese will know that it is the grave of a child who died nameless.

(The soldiers plant the post on the grave. In front of the post they strew wild flowers and pieces of toffee)

Iidagami: Please offer your prayers first, sir.

Nishizumi: Ah, so. (He stands in front of the grave with bowed head. Then he picks up a cigarette that is in front of the post, and turns round with a smile). Who offered this cigarette?

A soldier: I, sir.

Nishizumi: (With a smile). A baby does not smoke.

(The soldier scratches his head, and takes back the cigarette. The rest of the soldiers smile. One by one they stand in front of the grave and pray for the child.) Suddenly, the roar of a motor shatters the silence. A motor-cycle with a side-car attached stops in front of the group. A sub-lieutenant springs out, and exchanges salutes with Lieutenant Nishizumi.

Sub-Lieutenant: Yamagishi Regimental orders! "The enemy is retreating at full speed to Nanking. The Regiment is heading for Nanking after the enemy. The Nishizumi Independent Tank Corps will leave here at 8 a.m. and rush after the enemy along the OO Road. I will be at the head of the main troops starting out at 8:30 a.m."

Nishizumi: Orders received!

(The Sub-Lieutenant departs)

Nishizumi: Finish your meals, and get ready! Corporal Iidagami, relay the order to each tank.

Iidagami: Yes, sir.

(The soldiers run out. Nishizumi is about to go out with Tatematsu)

Nishizumi: Tatematsu, there was a tin of milk already opened, wasn't there?

Tatematsu: Yes, sir. (He runs out. Nishizumi, left alone, stands again before the grave with bowed head).

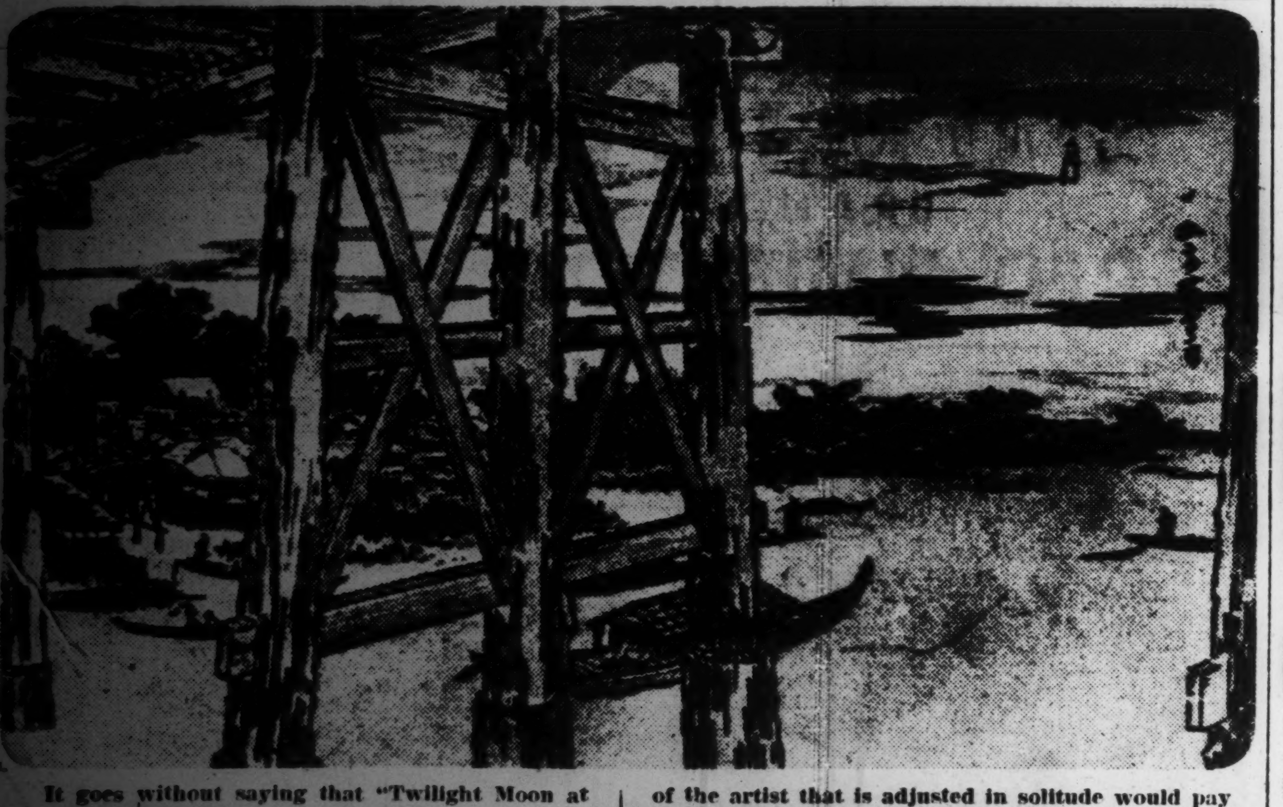
Curtain

Co-Prosperity

ニッポン
オトウサン
オカアサン

A peaceful scene from the Malay Peninsula, showing Malay women being taught the Japanese language. Hitherto the Malay women have never ventured out of their kampongs, and history has only one example of a Malay woman who went to college and wore skirts. The fact that even the women are regularly attending classes in Japanese speaks volumes for the mutual trust and confidence between the Malays and the Japanese.

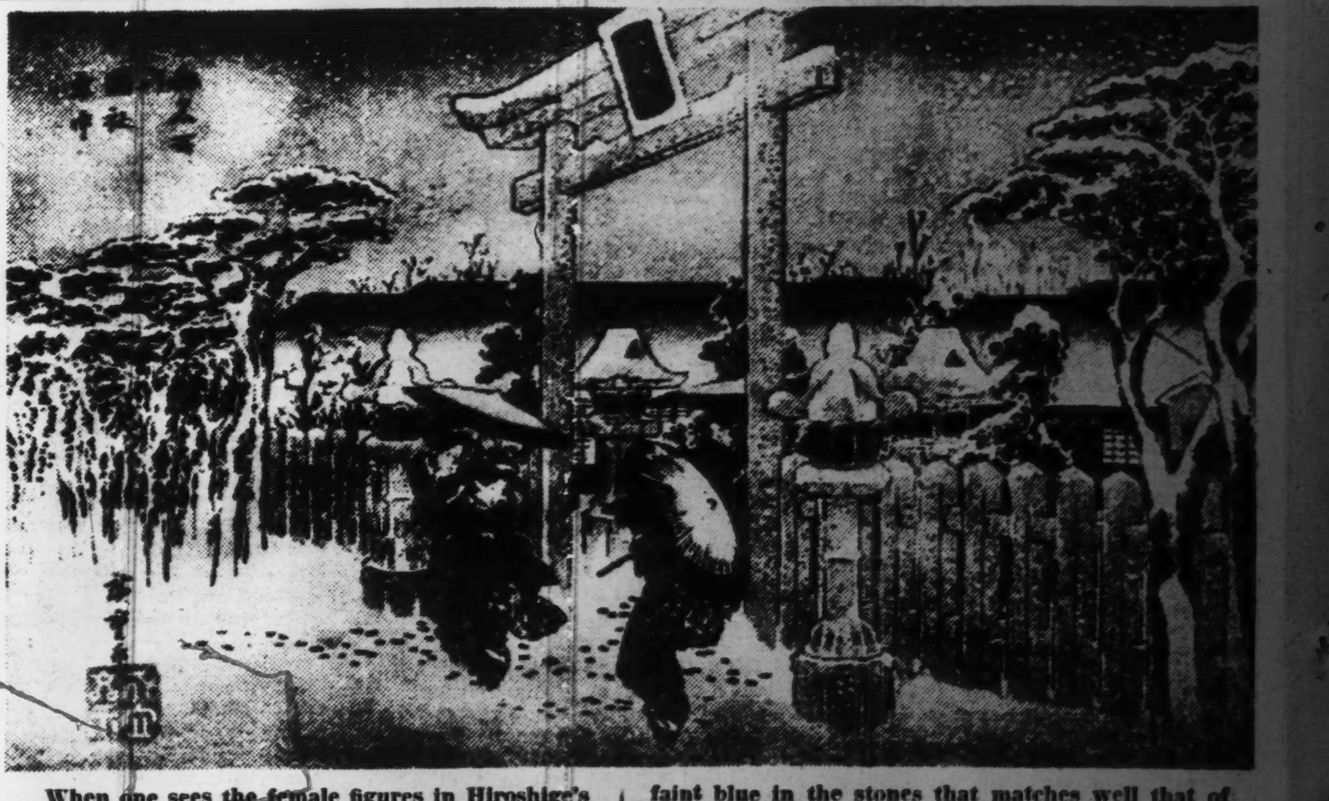
Twilight Moon at Ryogoku Bridge



It goes without saying that "Twilight Moon at Ryogoku Bridge" is one of the best among Hiroshige's ten works of the series "Famous Yedo Views," if not the best of all.

The large autumnal moon is slowly rising among the disordered clouds, to brighten up again the River Sumida, over which many bridges in the evening already cast their dusky mantle. The soul of the artist that is adjusted in solitude would pay attention to nature's changing mood; in the moment when he thought he was part of nature, he would find himself stepping aside to properly scrutinise her objectively. Hiroshige is a poet with a paint brush. (From the series "Famous Yedo Views" by Hiroshige, 1831)

Gion Shrine in Snow



When one sees the female figures in Hiroshige's "Gion Shrine in Snow," evidently professional women and tea-house maids, dressed in green, purple, vermillion and yellow, standing by the Torii-gate, one will not easily forget these figures in dolldom.

The stone fences extend to the left and right from the large stone Torii-gate in the center; the faint blue in the stones that matches well that of the background and foreground, presents a visionary scene, soft and harmonious. Besides, there are in the print lines in various forms, straight or curving, stiff or limp, in which the cleverness of the carver's knife is beautifully expressed. (From the series "Famous Views of Kyoto" by Hiroshige, 1834)

PRIORITIES GRANTED SPECIFIED BUILDERS

Distribution of Materials Designated for Mass Production Of Merchant Ships

PRICES TO BE DECIDED

Equipment Corporation Will Sell Vessels on Basis of Current Freight Rates

The mass production on the basis of the standardization of mercantile vessels and the concentration of labor to designated shipyards is the highlight of the planned shipbuilding plan, the bill concerning which was wholeheartedly approved in the Houses of Peers and Representatives Thursday. The Government in its testimony before the Lower House assured of the priorities to specified shipyards in the distribution of materials and equipments.

According to the explanation given by the Government in the Diet, reports the Yomiuri, the planned shipbuilding policy aims at the early construction of a large number of mercantile vessels which are vitally needed for the prosecution of the war. Hitherto strenuous efforts have been made toward the chartering of foreign ships, the utilization of enemy craft and the salvaging of sunken ships thereby to expand the Japanese commercial fleet. At the same time steps have been taken to facilitate the construction of new ships. A growing demand for ship bottoms following the progress of the industrial productivity expansion program has made the Tojo Cabinet feel the necessity of resorting to some positive steps for facilitating the transportation of natural resources from the southern regions.

Divisions Clarified

It was also clarified that freighters would be divided into six kinds, oil tankers into three kinds, wood ships into five kinds and lighters into four kinds. Ore transports will be standardized into one type of craft. Standard-type ships will be designed so as to increase their carrying capacity. The Planned Shipbuilding Program stipulates the adjustment of the relation between the construction of warships and commercial craft. That is the reason some of the administrative affairs concerning shipbuilding were transferred from the Communications Minister to the Navy Minister last February.

According to the shipbuilding bill, the Industrial Equipment Corporation will place orders for the construction of new vessels to the designated shipyards and the craft to be thus built will be sold to shipping companies. The losses which the corporation may incur will be compensated for by the Government. The Government has decided to assign this mission to the Industrial Equipment Corporation, because otherwise it is difficult to materialize the planned shipbuilding scheme. Efforts will also be made by the corporation to improve the manufacturing of marine engines and also expand shipbuilding facilities.

To Ship at Freight Rates

As to the problem of the disparity between the shipbuilding cost and charterage which had been apt to discourage the construction of new ships, Vice-Admiral Goro Hara, director of the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry, declared Thursday in the Lower House that the Industrial Equipment Corporation would sell ships to shipping companies on the basis of the current freight rates and charterages. This declaration was made in reply to an interpellation put by Sannojo Nakamura. The Vice-Admiral also revealed that this problem would be studied by a committee to be formed by Government officials concerned and shipping experts. The prices of new ships will be decided on the basis of the actual building expenses plus a reasonable per cent of profits, added the Admiral.

Those shipping companies which intend to buy standard type ships from the Industrial Equipment Corporation will be extended financial aid by the Industrial Bank of Japan and other designated bankers and these loans will partly be guaranteed by the Government.

REVISED PRICES EFFECTIVE

Fixed for Condensed Milk, Powder Milk, Butter, Cheese, Margarine

It has been announced by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry that the following revisions of the prices formerly fixed on condensed milk, powder milk, butter, cheese and margarine, are to take effect on and after May 28, according to the Yomiuri:

Powder milk for children's use: About 10 per cent advance on average.

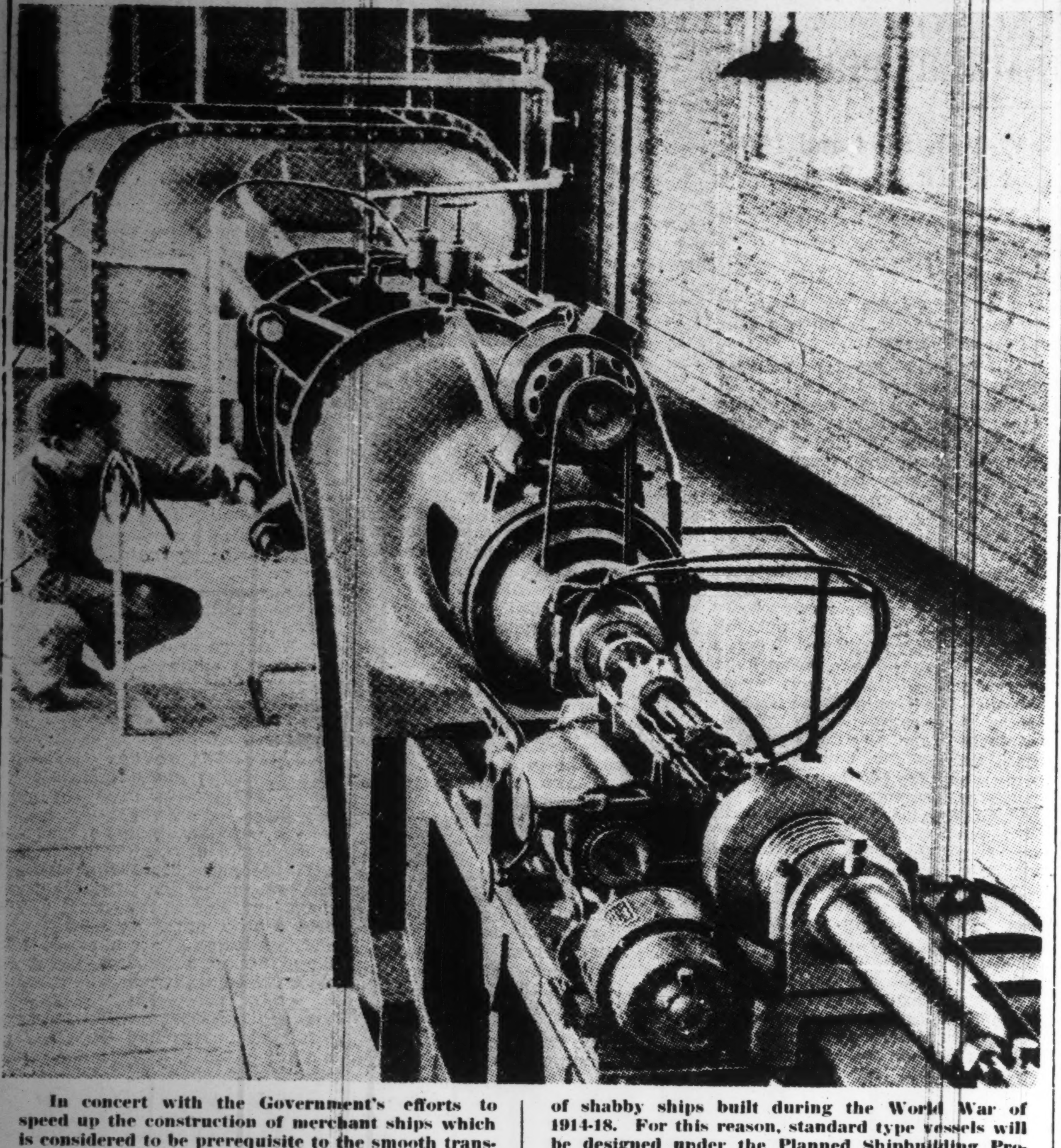
Condensed milk: About 10 per cent advance for small tins, but no advance for large tins.

All powder milk: About 6 per cent advance for 1 pound tin, but no advance for ½ pound tin.

Butter: 45 per cent advance because the prices for fat-free milk intended for caseine production remained unchanged.

Cheese: 20 per cent advance.

Snow brand Margarine: 26 per cent advance.



In concert with the Government's efforts to speed up the construction of merchant ships which is considered to be prerequisite to the smooth transportation of southern resources, shipbuilding experts are now earnestly studying how to improve the efficiency of commercial craft in order to prevent Japan from following in the footsteps of the United States which in the post-war days had bitter experiences in the disposal of over 10,000,000 tons of shabby ships built during the World War of 1914-18. For this reason, standard type vessels will be designed under the Planned Shipbuilding Program so as to increase their carrying capacity. The improvement of the quality of propellors is necessary for the increase of ship speed. Photo shows a shipbuilding expert testing part of a propellor just manufactured, in the wind-tunnel.

DEBTS TO COLONIES BY BRITAIN GROWING

Canadian Government Offers $1,000,000,000 to Mother Country This Year

The ever-decreasing credits Britain holds and the ever-increasing debts she owes to her various dominions and colonies in proportion to the progress of the war are remarkable reports a Domei correspondent carries from Berlin, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

The Domei correspondent supplements his report as follows:

"A legislative bill was introduced and passed by the Canadian Parliament to offer a credit of $1,000,000,000 to Great Britain in the course of this year. According to the Economist, a periodical published in England, the balance of trade between Britain and Canada from the beginning of the current war up to March end this year shows an excess of imports on the British side to the extent of $1,870,000,000, while this figure comprises the item of gold sale amounting to approximately $250,000,000, that of Canadian bonds $714,000,000 and that of provincial bonds amounting to ¥120,000,000, the balance, $780,000,000 representing the Canadian short-term loan raised in London.

Long-Term

With the idea of saving the defrayal of interest on this long-term loan, however, it has been decided by the parties concerned to shift the sum of $700,000,000 to a long-term loan with the balance, $80,000,000 included in the credit of $1,000,000,000 projected by the Canadian Government to Britain, on the mutual understanding that rate of interest will be fixed on the termination of the current war.

"Canadian bonds amounting to $714,000,000 include the bonds issued by the Canadian Government itself and those issued by railway interests owned and managed by the Government aggregating $295,000,000.

"On the other hand, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has in stock bonds amounting to $126,000,000, issued by civilian interests in Canada. But the British authorities are now expected to resell these bonds. There are still more British-owned bonds issued by Canadian corporations.

Investments Drop

"According to the statement made by J. L. Ilsley, the Canadian Minister of Finance, British investments in Canada have nowadays dropped from the 1937 mark of approximately $2,500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, the latter consisting of British-owned Canadian bonds amounting to $700,000,000 and British-owned bonds issued by civilian interests amounting to $300,000,000. The Minister indicated, however, that the Canadian Government is inclined to refrain from liquidating the Sterling bonds, by discontinuing to buy back the British-owned Canadian bonds subsequent to the recent instance. He went on to remark that it is from the viewpoint of this principle that the Canadian Government has fixed up a new credit of $1,000,000,000 to Britain.

"In view of the projected establishment of this huge credit in favor of Britain, it is quite possible that Britain is doomed to turn a great debtor to Canada in parallel with the increasing volume of imports from the dominion.

"It is interesting to note that the financial status of Canada is being raised due to the ever-increasing volume of her exports to Egypt, India, Australia, etc. as well as her homeland—Britain, and it is expected that these countries will gradually see financial aids from Canada."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.2	— .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	72.4	— .60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.0	+ .50
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	Same

CHOSEN IMPORTANT BASE FOR FOODSTUFF SUPPLIES

Trade With Japan Increasing Steadily According to Chosen Year Book

Chosen is now playing an important role as the supply base of agricultural foodstuffs and some chemical products to Japan Proper, while machinery and building materials are being purchased from Japan in an increasing quantity year after year owing to the progress of the industrial productivity expansion campaign, according to the Chosen Year Book, 1942, published by the Oriental Economist. The new year book interprets these reasons as being responsible for the steadily upward trend of merchandise transactions between Chosen and Japan, as shown in the following table: (In ¥1,000. Plus signs denote imports in excess).

	Exports to Japan Proper	Imports fr. Japan Proper	Imports in excess
1931	249.026	217.770	+ 31.256
1933	315.854	339.817	33.962
1935	485.893	558.813	72.919
1937	518.047	647.918	129.870
1939	736.882	1.229.517	492.534
1941	788.832	1.360.993	572.161

Chosen is not only the granary of Japan but the supplier of fishery products, metals, and chemical articles. Last year Chosen shipped to Japan ¥152,767,000 worth of rice, ¥11,565,000 of soya bean, ¥55,080,000 of fishery products, ¥11,926,000 of soap, ¥16,709,000 of medical supplies and chemical products, ¥23,680,000 of raw silk, ¥23,216,000 of coal, ¥193,400,000 of mineral ores and metal goods, ¥15,966,000 of fish meals, and ¥14,772,000 of ammonia sulphate.

Hitherto cotton goods had been the most important item in Chosen's purchase from Japan, but the highest position has recently been snatched by machinery and building materials as a result of the progress of the industrial development undertakings in the peninsula, as shown in the following table for 1941: (In ¥1,000.)

Provisions	80.908
Medical supplies and chemicals	61.101
Garments and accessories	335.677
Coal	40.463
Metal goods	117.556
Machinery and building materials	227.779

SHIPBUILDINGS RISE ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Diet's Consideration of Higher Charterage Gave Boost To Shares

The Government's declaration in the Diet to the effect that the higher charterage is now being considered by the authorities caused a remarkable rise in shipbuildings on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, in view of the fact the the disparity between the shipbuilding cost and the official charterage had been apt to handicap the smooth progress of the shipbuilding program. The bourse issue was also so firm that it rose to a high of ¥137.30 at the end of the afternoon session of the short-term market.

N.Y.K. opened at ¥107.00 in the short-term section Friday morning which is ¥0.60 higher than the closing prices of the previous afternoon. N.Y.K., new, which was quoted at ¥91.80 Thursday afternoon rose to ¥92.70. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the most important shipbuilding ware, jumped from ¥108.80 Thursday afternoon to ¥109.20 Friday morning.

Since the long-term section was closed Friday owing to the settlement, prices of long-term listed wares were not quoted but the atmosphere of securities dealers was also favorable for these securities.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥137.20, N.Y.K. ¥107.20, its new ¥92.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥153.30, its new ¥98.00 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.60.

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	137.0	137.4	136.9	137.2
N. Y. K.. old	106.7	107.3	106.7	107.2
N. Y. K.. new	92.3	92.6	92.2	92.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.3	153.3	153.3	153.3
Do. new	97.7	97.7	97.6	98.0
Teikoku Rayon, n	90.6	90.6	90.5	90.6
Osaka Stock. new	74.1	74.1	74.0	74.1
Japan Steel Tube	73.9	74.0	73.9	73.9
Japan Oil	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.3
S. M. Railway	70.9	70.9	70.7	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	109.1	109.1	109.1	109.1
Hitachi Works	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.8
Japan Mining	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8
Manchuria Ind	58.4	58.4	58.3	58.3

NEW CORPORATON ORDERED

Hat and Cap Makers to Consolidate Under Control Company

With a view to unifying the parties engaged in the production and deliveries of hats and caps, the Commerce and Industry Ministry had ordered various hat and cap makers as well as wholesale dealers concerned to consolidate their organizations into a new corporation under the provisional name, Japan Hat and Cap Production and Delivery Control Company, Ltd., according to the Nichi Nichi.

The chief of the Fiber Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry circularized the necessary instructions among prefectural governors on Thursday, the paper adds.

N.Y.K. SHAREHOLDERS HOLD REGULAR MEET

Company President Explains Present Conditions and Future Shipping Plans

The semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was held in Tokyo on Friday when Hisanobu Terai, president of the company briefly reviewed present conditions and future plans for shipping needs and facilities.

A report of the meeting follows:

The President took the chair, and in support of the Directors' report of accounts, etc., said in part that the net profit for the half-year ending March 31, 1942, was in round figures, ¥11,159,000, after fully providing for the customary reserve fund, depreciation of the fleet, provision for the taxes, etc. to the total extent of ¥10,645,000. By adding to this net profit the amount brought forward from the previous term, viz. ¥3,383,000, a total of ¥14,543,000 was obtained. Of this amount, the Directors proposed to allot ¥600,000 as legal reserve, ¥4,000,000 as a further reserve for the extension of services and equipment, ¥2,500,000 as special reserve, ¥260,000 as the Directors' and Auditors' fees, ¥100,000 as a supplementary bonus for the staff and ¥3,690,000 as dividend to the Shareholders (corresponding to 8 per cent per annum), thereby carrying forward a net balance of ¥3,393,000.)

The President regretted to say that the net profit was considerably on the decline. In consequence of the war conditions unparalleled through all ages, thus shutting us out of the trade routes, on which the company succeeded in establishing its interests by the strenuous exertion for many years, both freight and passenger earnings heavily dwindled, while the disbursements were also on the decrease through the enforced curtailment of customary operation, on the one hand, and the retrenchment of expenditures on the other. But the President added that the company after all was fortunate in making a reasonable net profit, enough to enable the Directors to propose a further reserve for the taxes and improvement of services and equipment, besides other customary reservations and dividends.

Trade Continues Brisk

While the company's business was thus subjected to restriction, the President went on, the Near-Seas trade continued to be quite brisk, the demand for cargo space being in excess of the supply, and the company was enabled to obtain fair earnings therefrom.

With a view to securing the rationalization and centralization of ships' services for the transportation of articles essential for the nation, the Corporation for the Operation of Ships has been organized, having commenced its duties on April 1 last, with N. Ohtani, the late President of the N.Y.K. as Chairman. All available Japanese vessels coming, by law, under the control of the Government are to be handed over to the corporation which, in turn, is to entrust the vessels to certain qualified shipping concerns (including the N.Y.K.) for their operation, the operators to receive a certain fixed commission for their work. Further, at the present session of the Diet a bill has been passed providing for the construction, under State control, of a number of vessels of standard types. These are to be distributed among the already established shipping companies, under certain conditions, for the purpose of having them operated for local trade. This company will of course have to take part in the new project. It is hoped that the present pressure on the Near Seas tonnage supply will thus be considerably relieved.

Financial Stability

It was impossible to predict with any certainty the future of the current situation, but, the President stated, we had to be prepared for a prolonged war. In the meantime the company will hold itself ready to resume its time-honored services for mails, passengers, and cargo to and from all the principal centers of the worlds' trade, with renewed strain and effort, the moment the anxiously longed-for peace is restored. Not only will the company have to take active part in filling the severe gap already made, and hereafter still to be made, on the available commercial tonnage of the world, but will have to meet the demand for tonnage for peaceful traffic in the new Co-Prosperity Sphere of the South-West Pacific, which is expected to be enormous. The company is firmly determined not to be left behind in meeting any contingency at the given moment, maintaining meanwhile the financial stability on a still sounder basis than ever.

Australia Rich in Minerals

Australia, which is now being continuously bombed by the Japanese has been settled in for 150 years only. The Commonwealth was proclaimed on January 1, 1901. Australia is governed on the Federal plan with a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Commonwealth is one of the important units in the British Empire, with complete self-government similar to that obtaining in Canada. Agricultural products in Australia are not dissimilar to those of the United States. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, iron and coal.

Bill Clearings

May 29
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	246,830	152,919
Balance	30,738	24,757

Shinkichi Iwanaga Describes Shonan Island Conditions

(Continued From Yesterday)

"However, when I said earlier that there is not a shade of the British color left in Shonan Island, I did not mean external conditions only. Since the British have gone, the inhabitants of Shonan Island now consist of Indians, Malayans, Chinese and a small number of people of mixed blood, and in thier hearts there is no more British feeling. I felt this very keenly in all my personal contacts with these people. When I tell you that Indian soldiers who, among the colored races, would be the first to offer loyalty to Britain, cooperated wholeheartedly with Japanese soldiers in the drive against the British forces and in keeping peace and order behind the line in the Malay theater of war immediately upon their surrender to the Japanese forces even without being disarmed, you will be able to judge the sentiment of others races in the Malay Peninsula toward the British.

One reason for the people in so quickly turning away from Britain who had governed the Malay Peninsula for the past century may be observed the discriminatory treatment of the inhabitans based upon the superiority complex of the British people. It is this century-old discriminatory treatment of the inhabitants that has led to the explosion of their pent up resentment against the British in the hour of need. Anoher reason which acted as a springboard for the now widespread anti-British feeling may be traced to the very easy capitulation of the British forces despite the most exaggerated British propaganda for war preparedness prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Still another reason may be found in the fact that the British knighthood and courage which the Britons had always vaunted were pathetically thrown overboard in the Malay theater of war and the British soldiers always sought safety at the rear using the Indian and Malayan soldiers as their stalking-horses, thereby completely losing the confidence and popularity with the colored races.

Japanese Influence

Last but most important of all, however, is the peerless prowess of the Japanese Army. The inscrutable military potentiality and spiritual power of Japan in defeating the British Lion on land, sea and in the air and the American Eagle on the Pacific are now becoming the marks of highest admiration of the inhabitants of Malay and Shonan Island, so much so that a firm sense of conviction that Japan is now their leader and champion is springing up in their minds, and this seething sentiment is clearly manifested in the behavior and words of all the inhabitants. Let us have no illusion about it that this change of heart is not of such a low nature as dancing attendance of the weak on the strong but is of a much higher nature—a sort of faith. In conversations among themselves, they never say 'Singapore'; one and all say 'Shonan'; they never say '1942' but 2602, and the Japanese military administration is most freely and effectively administered in the interests of all concerned in Shonan Island under conditions where there is now not a vestige of British influence. And the word 're-born' is most befitting to the present Shonan Island.

Large Stock of Materials

In the battle of Malay in their consternation to flee from Penang, the British forces abandoned tremendous piles of arms and ammunition, provisions, gasoline, heavy oil, a large number of transports and a huge number of cars and trucks, all of which fell into Japan's hands. The Penang Broadcasting Station was not destroyed either, and immediately upon the occupation of the city, the Japanese Army at once made the best use of it. For this state of affairs the British forces in Malay were severely reprimanded by the British Government at home.

In these circumstances, when the British forces in Singapore foresaw the inevitability of its fall, they set fire to the hundreds of tons of heavy oil kept in Singapore and destroyed various facilities, as reported by the press at that time. The burning oil was brought under control in the early part of March, it kept burning well over three weeks. On the other hand, the population of Singapore is said to have doubly increased with the development of the war, with a million populace crowding Singapore the British forces could not very well carry out their 'scorched earth' policy with a vengeance, and after the fall of Singapore there was a large stock of material left. The British left on especially large stock of provisions, including rice and flour, tinned butter and meat.

(To Be Continued)

INDIANS ARE SUFFERING HUGE BUDGETARY DEFICIT

War Expenses, Abnormal Expansion of Munitions Industries Responsible

Due to the abnormal expansion of munition industries and the huge expenditures in connection with the current war, India is now suffering from serious financial reverses, reports an Asahi correspondent from Bangkok. He says as follows:

"As a result of the abnormal expansion of munition industries in India and the vast disbursement of the Government treasury to cope with the Army Forces recruited several dozen times following the outbreak of the second world war, the administrative authorities are now sorely distressed by a large budgetary deficit.

"Worse still, overseas trade has been seriously cramped since the Japanese Navy gained perfect control over the Bay of Bengal and the only channels of overseas trade, if at all retained by India, are left in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Persia. Not a little concerned about these adversities, some people are broaching their suggestions favoring the devaluation of the rupee. But the authorities in the service of the Government-General of India are discarding these suggestions, declaring that nothing like devaluation deserves consideration of the citizens of Calcutta. There is no guess work, however, as to whether or not the Indian Government will be able to patch up the huge budgetary deficit merely by raising taxations or imposing additional taxes on the populace. Even if the administrative authorities decide on such a drastic taxation, they are likely to experience a lot of difficulty in imposing an additional burden of 1,120,000,000 rupees upon the people as the Indians know of their extremely straitened circumstances as a result of the thoroughgoing exploitation of their resources by the British for many years past."

Thai Teak Important

Thailand has a total area of more than 333,000,000 lais and except for some 25,000,000 lais of arable land, rivers and marsh areas, it is covered with forest, according to The Far Eastern Review. The forest zone in the northern district in particular is abundant in lumber. Teak is of particularly excellent quality compared with trees of other origin. Thai teak is hard and has a strong water-resisting quality. The important characteristic of this teak is that it does not easily rot even when joined with metal. It has thus a wide scope of uses as superior timber; for ship construction, building in general, and for manufacture of furniture and cars. As a matter of fact, 35 per cent of the world's demand for this special kind of timber is met through exports from Thailand. The amount exported in recent years has reached from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000 bahts per annum. It thus forms one of the important resources of Thailand.

NEW PRICES GAZETTED

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, today, decided to raise the maximum official price on aluminum sulphate by 16 per cent in order to meet the increase in prices of coal and other raw materials. Simultaneously, the Ministry decided to increase the maximum official price on alum potassium by 3 per cent. The new prices will be gazetted tomorrow and will be effective from that date.

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COAL OUTPUT IN BRITAIN HIT BY MINERS' STRIKES

Government Faced With Gravest Domestic Crisis Since Outbreak of War

Threatened by the spreading strike among coal miners in England, Great Britain has been thrown into a serious plight in the matter of coal production, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

As a matter of fact, Domei continues, the coal miners are expected to approach the parties concerned on May 28 with a demand for a minimum wage of £4-5-0 a week. Incidentally the British Government is taxing its ingenuity in the light of the gravest domestic trouble experienced since her entry into the current war. It is expected that the situation will reach a crisis when discussions are held regarding this problem.

The mine workers are ready to approach the Government with their joint petition in the event of their failure to obtain an answer in the affirmative, continues Domei, and are anxious to suggest their isolation from the State-managed organizations in the event of the Government's disapproval, there being possibility of creating a great insurrection in the coal mining community.

Abundant Lead, Zinc

Thailand possesses lead and zinc resources in addition to tin, according to an article in The Far Eastern Review. There are abundant deposits of these in the basin of the upper course of the Meh Kong River. Also produced are gold, silver, wolfram, copper, rubies and sapphires, but their mining is on a limited scale.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1942

The National Mobilization Program

The national mobilization program for the present fiscal year was made public by the Government on May 26. Due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it has become urgently necessary for Japan to organize and strengthen the fighting power requisite for the successful conduct of the war. The need is particularly great for the increase of the supply of labor. There has been a marked increase in the demand for labor since the outbreak of the China Affair and this demand has further been accentuated as the international situation changed in consequence of the development of the Soviet-German war in the sequel to the European war.

Taking these and all other circumstances into consideration, the Government has taken steps since the last fiscal year to provide for the mobilization of labor on an efficient scale. With this end in view, for instance, the Government has extended in scope the national registration system and it has revised the Ordinance for the commandeering of national services. Besides, it has promulgated and enforced the Ordinance for the adjustment of labor, the Ordinance for patriotic cooperation in national labor service and the Ordinance for the control of labor at important workshops. These measures are nevertheless proving inadequate in the changed war situation, for the War of Greater East Asia is being fought over the extensive area of the entire Pacific and in order to meet both strategic requirements and the needs of constructive works, the reorganization of national or labor mobilization has become imperative. It is for this reason that the new national mobilization program has been drawn up as part of the general mobilization scheme, with due regard to the scheme for the mobilization of materials and that for the expansion of production for the current fiscal year.

As was pointed out in the official announcement, the national mobilization program just published has been drawn up with a view to providing persons of various kinds who are required to satisfy the supreme national needs of the war situation. It is particularly intended for supplying labor to important industries and for promoting the attainment of the highest labor efficiency. The points calling for special attention in connection with this program are that the people to be mobilized are not confined to ordinary laborers but are extended to cover clerks and even public servants as well, that steps have been taken to safeguard the adequate supply of labor to war industries and the industries concerned with the production of necessities of life, that provision has been made for the utilization of the labor of those merchants and industrialists who, under the stress of the situation, are obliged to change their occupations and that the way has been opened wider for the mobilization of female labor. With the progress of the war situation, the demand for labor goes on increasing without limit, but the supply of labor has its limits. This gap between demand and supply must be filled by the control of labor and all other devices invented for the increase of labor efficiency.

In all belligerent countries—in Germany, Britain and Soviet Russia especially—a large-scale mobilization of female labor has already been carried out, but in Japan there has as yet been no systematic mobilization of female labor, a fact which shows that although Japan has been engaged in war for five years already, she has still plenty of human resources available. It is obvious that in the event of female labor being mobilized in a really effectual manner, the supply of labor will be greatly increased. The Government may therefore be congratulated on its new policy to mobilize the labor of young unmarried women by adjusting schools of various kinds for young women of the marriageable age. Its decision to increase the importation of Chosenese labor also commends itself. Inasmuch as the Chosenese today are known to have almost as strong a sense of pride in their Japanese nationality as the Japanese people themselves, it is advisable, from every point of view, that Chosenese labor should be mobilized for the promotion of the holy work of creating the new East Asian order.

The mobilization of labor carried out up to the present fell short of "general mobilization," in a strict sense of the term, and human resources open for mobilization are to be found everywhere. Now, through the reorganization of labor under the new national mobilization program, the mobilization of labor has been systematized in a thorough manner. In other words, we have now the satisfaction of seeing the labor mobilization policy necessary for the establishment of Greater East Asia firmly established. This policy will be extended and consolidated further, if measures are taken by degrees to secure the cooperation of all East Asian people.

American Shipping Losses

While American propagandists continue to fill the air with claims that American productive power will turn the tide of war, American commentators who are not on the government payroll continue to disclose the falsity of the official claims.

This time it is Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times, who last week came to the support of Walter Lippmann in supporting the latter's statement that Allied ships are being torpedoed faster than they are being built. The war at sea has reached a grave crisis, says Baldwin, and no amount of industrial production will provide the Allies with enough shipping to protect their overseas power unless the sinkings are reduced. The chairman of the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee also added the illuminating information that the American merchant shipping losses so far already exceed the total losses by America during the last World War.

Of what avail is the industrial capacity of the United States if Allied ships are being sunk faster than they are being built? Of what avail is the production of war materials in the United States if there are no ships to carry them where they are needed? How can the United States hope to protect her cargo ships from being sunk when even the strongest fighting ships of her much-vaunted navy are rapidly being sunk? When will the American public wake up to the contradiction between the claims of American propaganda and the facts which everyone else knows?

Climate and Health in Borneo

The climate of Borneo is hot and damp. In the hills and in the interior, regions are found which may almost be described as temperate, but on the coast the atmosphere is dense, humid and oppressive. Throughout, the average temperature is from 78° to 86°, but the thermometer rarely fall below 70°, except in the hills, and occasionally on exceptional days mounts as high as 96° in the shade. The rainy westerly winds (south-west and north-west) prevail at all the meteorological stations, not the comparatively dry south-east wind. The average rainfall over the whole island is approximately 150 in. a year. The atmosphere is uniformly moist, and though days of continuous downpour are rare, comparatively few days pass without a shower.

Most rain falls between November and May, and at this season the torrents are tremendous while they last, and squalls of wind are frequent and violent, almost invariably preceding a downpour. Over such an extensive area there is, of course, great variety in the climatic character of different districts, especially when viewed in relation to health. Among the native races the prevailing diseases, apart from those of a malarial origin, are chiefly such as arise from bad and insufficient food.

Skin diseases are common among the natives throughout the country, and especially in the interior; elephantiasis is frequently met with on the coast. Smallpox, dysentery and fevers, frequently of a bilious character, are endemic, and occasionally epidemic. Cholera, brought in by ships, breaks out from time to time and works great havoc. Ophthalmia is common, and sometimes will attack whole tribes.

A Year Ago Today

May 30, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Japanese Government circles were encircled in gloom today as the latest report from Batavia indicated that the Japanese-Dutch East Indies negotiations which were commenced on December 18, 1940 were not progressing favorably. The Domei News Agency hinted that the situation might take a grave turn if the Netherlands East Indies did not reconsider her attitude. Despite the sincerest efforts of the Japanese representatives to come to an amicable understanding, the Dutch officials failed to show the slightest intention of meeting the Japanese even half-way.

The spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse lashed the President of the United States for the latter's recent fireside chat. "If the President is really serious on this question of the freedom of the seas then he would have to proclaim that the seven seas are open and free for the transport of foodstuff to all countries and not only England. But one cannot talk of freedom even in America today where the President put an end to freedom with his proclamation of a state of emergency," the spokesman indicated.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, when interviewed, tersely stated that he saw no need to make any comment on F.D.R.'s speech. No other official comment was made by the Japanese Government.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTION FOR DIET MEMBERS PROBED

Japanese People Also Went to Polls in 1894 and 1904 When Nation Was Engaged in Titanic Wars

By ISOJIRO FURUSAWA

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

At a time when bayonets and bullets are aiding the creation of a new world order, Japanese politics is more than active in rendering whole-hearted assistance to the Government, so that the realization of a new deal in Greater East Asia as an integral part of the projected international new deal would become a lasting reality. The holding of the recent general election for the House of Representatives in the midst of the current unprecedented warfare has spotlighted the fact that Japanese politics and the Japanese Government are inseparable. The holding of a general election in wartime is not a new thing in Japan. In the past such a step had been taken to intensify national solidarity during an emergency.

Prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, the Russian envoy to Tokyo intimated to his home Government that military weakness and tendency toward a sharp cleavage in public opinion in Japan would precipitate a military collapse should she attempt to open hostilities against Russia. Moreover, the Romanoff regime in its eastward advance failed to assess accurately the potency of Japan's reaction, and hence, it relying on the so-called disability arising out of partisan feeling in Japanese politics underrated her national strength and determination to engage in a life and death struggle. When the Imperial Rescript was issued declaring war on Russia, the antagonism which had marked the division of the political field as well as the cleavage in public opinion were called off for the time being, if not eliminated for good. As a result, the nation united as one waged the war to a glorious victory.

Japan Is Exception

In Japan, war transcends all political strifes and differences in opinion. In fact, it propells the entire populace to sacrifice everything for its successful prosecution. This is the most salient trait of Japanese national characteristics which have been fostered under the unique national structure. The sad plight of Chiang Kai-shek and the Anglo-American nations in the present war is due to their utter lack of foresight to recognize this aspect of Japanese peculiarity. Just as Czarist Russia failed to comprehend the determination of Japan to tide over an emergency condition at any cost, so the Anglo-American Powers and Chungking, without taking a lesson from history, compelled her much against her wishes to take up arms in self-defense.

All nations at war feel shy of holding general elections for obvious reasons. But the Japanese Government, in spite of its pre-occupation in gigantic military operations, has resolutely carried out a general election for the House of Representatives. On February 18, 72 days after the start of the Pacific War, the Tojo Cabinet decided to hold a general election for the Lower House on April 30.

The common sense political viewpoint is that the holding of a general election on the part of a government during wartime is not a wise step, particularly when national unity is absolutely indispensable to prosecute successfully military operations. However, this viewpoint does not apply to Japan who has already held two wartime general elections. On September 1, 1894, when Japan was conducting a war with China, and also on September 1, 1904, while she was fighting Czarist Russia, the Japanese Government carried out two general elections for the House of Representatives. Japan was able to resort to such bold moves not so much because she had been winning victories over her enemies as on account of the Japanese nation's special conception of relations between war and politics.

In his meeting with the representatives of various walks of life on February 23, Premier General Hideki Tojo stressed the necessity of holding a general election with a view to waging the war to a successful termination. Put in a nutshell, the Premier through the general election expected the concentration and mobilization of the total national strength and acceleration of the Diet's efficiency to the highest standard.

Invites Representatives

On February 23, Premier General Hideki Tojo invited 33 representatives of various circles to his official residence, including General Nobuyuki Abe, former Premier and Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking. On that occasion, the Premier solicited their services in enabling vigorous, able men to be returned to the Diet by the forthcoming election. For that purpose, he entrusted the representatives of various circles with the task of working out a formula, with the result that the 33 representatives met in a conference the same day and decided that a National Service Political Council be forthwith organized and that General Nobuyuki Abe be nominated its president. Soon after its inauguration, the newly-organized Political Council met several times. On March 18, it registered with the Home Office as a political association. At the same time, it set up branches in all prefectures, and its nation-wide machinery was completed on March 20, when its membership throughout the country reached 800. On March 22, the branch managers of the Political Council met in a conference, General Abe presiding, and it was decided that the council would recommend candidates for the House of Representatives for building a new political structure.

The National Service Political Council recommended a total of 466 candidates for all the seats of the House of Representatives. As against this, the number of "free" or independent candidates reached 613, and thus the aggregate number of candidates came up to 1,079, when the list of registration was closed.

The general election which came off on April 30 without any hitch had been preceded by an enlightenment campaign and a political movement centering on the recommendation system. It is true that the election campaign suffered from a shortage of hands due to the national general mobilization, and moreover, the usual spectacular speech-making was conspicuously absent. Nonetheless, the election proved a signal success for both the Government and the people. Out of 466 candidates, recommended by the National Service Political Council, 381 or more than 80 per cent., were returned to the Diet, while out of 613 "free" candidates only 85 were elected. Of the newly-elected members of the House of Representatives, 199 are sitting for the first time, of whom 170 were recommended by the National Service Political Council, the remaining 29 being "free" candidates. Reflecting national interest in the election, the percentage of absentee voters was as low as 17 or 2,464,632 out of a total electorate roll of 14,506,294. Cases of election irregularities were also remarkably few.

New Blood

As stated by Premier Tojo, new blood has been injected into the Diet by the latest election with the return of a large number of able men, who might have felt shy of running for the election under the past "free" contest system. Among those who have been elected for the first time are Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Kazuye Miura, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Gon-ichi Kodaira, former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Rome, Nobutaka Shiohden, Yoshindo Takaghi and Eijiro Tajima, all lieutenant-generals on the retired list, Masato Arakawa, retired major-general, Nerima Uyematsu, retired rear-admiral, Katsuji Mazaki, retired rear-admiral, and distinguished scholars and men active in cultural fields, such as Masamichi Royama and Shinjiro Honryo.

On May 7, following the general election, Premier General Tojo invited 70 representatives of diverse quarters to his official residence, including the House of Peers, the House of Representatives, financial circles, the press and the National Service Association. He congratulated them for working out a formula for crystallizing political power on the basis of national unity aimed at prosecuting the war in Greater East Asia to a successful end and building a political structure on the basis of assistance to the Imperial Rule. In response to the Premier's desire, these representatives organized a preparatory committee for the crystallization of national service political power. The new committee is charged with the important mission to evolve a formula for reorganizing political power with national unity as its leit-motif.

New Political Power

The reorganization of political power is a natural sequel to the general election. It is a formula for vitalizing political power so as to make it play its proper role in dealing with the emergency situation, now confronting the nation. Since the summer of 1940, when all the political parties were swept out of existence by the surging tide of nationalism, the Diet has been operated on a non-party basis, though a Parliamentary club has existed to deal with business matters concerning the Legislature. In this connection, it may be recalled that the National Service Political Council in recommending 466 candidates for the House of Representatives was prompted by the desire to seek a reorganization of political power. This is borne out by the fact that of the 466 recommended candidates, 213 were "fresh" ones, who had never been elected to the Diet before and the remaining 253 had been Diet members once or more than once.

It may be observed that the executive members of the council in recommending 466 candidates for the Diet endeavored for the reorganization of political power. Incidentally, credit is due to Premier Tojo for suggesting to the 70 representatives of various circles the need of evolving a formula for the reorganization of political power immediately after the general election. His prompt action deprived the new Diet members of any chance to indulge in intrigues or political warfare.

The dissolution of the political parties during the term of the second Konoye Cabinet in the summer of 1940 imparted a powerful impetus to the new structure drive, but the Konoye Cabinet only succeeded in setting up the National Service Association, which was charged with the task of conducting a movement for cultural and national enlightenment, although it originally had intended to carry out a political renovation. The Konoye Ministry was not powerful enough to revamp thoroughly the political structure which is interwoven with the Diet

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Eulogy to Patriot

To the Editor:

The Body of one of the greatest representatives of Japanese original "spirit", up to today, has faithfully carried him through 88 years: Thus nature has accomplished a wonderful task, and worshipfully, in looking today upon Toyama Mitsuru, we express our gratitude.

Eighty eight years of Japanese history are embodied in Mr. Toyama. Eighty eight years of the most tremendous transformation any nation ever experienced.

This transformation is looked upon by outsiders as one of the world's "wonders". And only those who have been fortunate enough to gain an inside into Mr. Toyama's personality, can understand the motive forces of this transformation, including the liberation of Asia from the yoke of foreign economic and military imperialism, brought about by Japan's Army, Navy and Air Force since December 8th of last year, and to be concluded with the emancipation of India.

These motive forces spring from the humanisation of nature which no other country on earth, except Japan, has ever carried out and the very complicated elements of which have never been described by anyone except the greatest of Western analysts, known to the world as Friedrich Nietzsche.

In his "Zucht and Zuechtung". Friedrich Nietzsche says: "Esmuss Leute geben, die alle Verrichtungen Heiligen, nicht nur Essen and Trinken, "and" Die Geistigrten. Menschen Empfinden Den Reiz und Zauber Der Sinnlichen Dinge, wie essich die andern Menshen gar Nicht Vortellen Koennen "and finally" Wir wollen unsere Sinne festhalton und sie zu Ende Denken".

Most Spiritual Being

By sticking to his original Japanese emotionality and perceiving the stimulation and attraction emanating from his Japanese environment, Mr. Toyama has sanctified all the little details of his existence, formulated his feelings in thoughts and become one of the most spiritual of human beings who have ever lived on earth; "spiritual" in the scientific meaning of the word, in the meaning of Nietzsche who puts the word "Kraft" (power) in the place of the former word "spirit" because this scientific type of spirit is not abstract but constantly active and effective in work.

Sanctifying all the little details of his existence, formulating his feelings in thoughts, developing thus a scientific type of spirit, which is constantly active and effective in work, Toyama Mitsuru represents the motive forces which transformed Japan from an agglomeration of fishing villages into a successful opponent of the British Empire and of the United States of North America and into a guide for China and India.

Mother-State

Mr. Toyama's Japan has now become a kind of mother-state for all humanity, feeding the West with a new type of spirituality and the East with a new type of realism. The transformation of Japan, which ignorant outsiders looked upon as a "wonder" that defies discussion, is thus recognized as the direct product of a "spirit," "kraft" (power) combining realistic spirituality with spiritualistic realism.

This definition is the gift, which the deepest insight of Western scientists makes today to Toyama Mitsuru on the occasion of his 88th birthday.

This definition explains not only the effect his life-work has exercised upon his country but it will render also his personality itself immortal, if the responsible circles make of his personality a prototype of Japanese manliness and utilize it as a model for a fundamental reconstruction of Japanese education and economic life, both of which, at present, are poisoned by Western pre-scientific materialism, on the one hand, and by Western superstition, on the other. Both this "materialism" and this "superstition" are called "absurd" (widersinnig) by Nietzsche.

For 88 years, Toyama Mitsuru was one of the "power stations" of his country. With 70 millions of such "power stations" developed out of every Japanese personality in the country, Japan can guarantee a happy future for the one billion Asiatics, who will soon be entrusted to her care and Toyama Mitsuru will be reborn 70 million times.

VICTOR FRENE
(Furuno Chuichi)

Yokohama, May 26, 1942.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 294 dated May 27, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Feature articles: Organization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, Policy of the Adjustment of Retail Dealers, the Burma Operations and Chungking, and Plans of Material Mobilization and Production Enlargement.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 222 dated May 27, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. It gives the latest news items, told in pictures with brief explanations, including those at the fighting and home fronts.

Gendai, Vol. 23, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. The leading articles: The Imperial Way Philosophy, The Last Way of Mankind, Tendency of the Restoration of Literary Arts, Character of the Newly Established Science, the Fact of Cultural War of the Philippines, Religion of Greater East Asia, New Situation of Europe, Discussions on the Renovated Diet, the Meaning of Strengthening Political Power, Advance of the Japanese Language Abroad, and A Report of the Confinement at Batavia.

NANKING NOTES STRENGTHENED BY RECENT MONETARY MEASURE

Reorganization of Shanghai Money Market Urged in Order to Vitalize Central China Economy

(Concluded From Yesterday)

The War of Greater East Asia has put an entirely new face on Central China economy. As a result, the necessity has arisen for the increase of production, while in the section of circulation, the reform of the structures for supply, distribution and purchases has become necessary.

Before the outbreak of the China affair, oil, cotton yarn, cloth and tobacco were practically monopolized by third power capital; commodities of domestic production, such as rice and wheat, were controlled by landowners and commercial capitalists, while the agricultural products for export, such as tea, eggs, cocoons, raw cotton, etc. were under the control of third power and native capitalists who were very closely related to each other.

After the outbreak of the China affair, comparatively large native capitalists acted in unison with foreign capitalists against Japanese capitalists. Although Japanese capital succeeded in effecting connection with Shanghai and principal local towns through the media of military notes, sales councils and monopolistic purchases guilds, it was not so successful in effecting connection with the agricultural communities. The reason is that Chinese merchants, by dint of traditional usage, held a firm grasp on local towns and agricultural communities, and these Chinese merchants, acting in close unison with foreign merchants in foreign concessions, deliberately shunned cooperation with Japanese merchants. This had the effect of hindering the speedy marketing of agricultural products.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the foreign concessions have completely been taken over by Japan, and Chinese merchants within the foreign concessions had no alternative but to submit to Japanese control. The factors which called for Japan's monopolistic control of materials have ceased to exist and now there is a desire for close Sino-Japanese collaboration in business management through the utilization of enormous idle funds and efficient commercial organizations in the foreign concessions.

Revamping Money Mart

After December 8, 1941, Japan took speedy measures in the sphere of monetary circulation. These measures aimed chiefly at (1) the deprivation of America, Britain and Chungking of the power of monetary control, and (2) the weakening, if not the elimination, of the monetary functions of the Dollar, the Pound Sterling and the old fapi.

At present, the fapi, with its direct connection with Chungking cut off, is amenable to Japanese control. All banks of hostile nationalities are closed and the liquidation business of these banks is going on under Japan's supervision. Of the four principal banks of Chungking, the Central and the Agricultural Banks are in the process of liquidation.

The power of monetary control, held by Japan and the National Government of Nanking, is now absolute. Military notes have been definitely consolidated and the position of the Central Reserve Bank notes have also been strengthened. Thus, there is an urgent call for a new currency policy based on military notes and the Central Reserve Bank notes.

The official quotation has been fixed, though only provisionally, for military notes at ¥25 to 100 yuan of the fapi when selling and at ¥25⅛ when buying. This arrangement provides the only means by which the fapi, which has otherwise lost its convertibility into foreign currencies, can be converted into foreign currencies.

The Central Reserve Bank notes are still lacking in sufficient controlling power over banking organs in Shanghai, nor are they on a sufficiently large-scale or backed by elaborate preparations, so that it is impossible for them to supplant the fapi at once. There has nevertheless been a marked improvement in their scope of activity.

Fapi Ties Severed

In an official statement issued on December 18 last year, the Finance Minister of the National Government announced that for the present the Central Reserve Bank notes and old fapi notes should be at par, while making it clear at the same time that when the right time arrived these Bank notes would sever all connection with the fapi.

Subsequently, the fapi made a continuous fall and threatened to put the livelihood of the populace in jeopardy. Concluding, therefore, that fapi should cease to exist as the measure of value or the medium for payment, the National Government declared for the abolition of the relationship of parity between the Central Reserve Bank notes and fapi, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the return of the National Government to its old capital of Nanking.

Now that the Central Reserve Bank notes have been dissociated from the fapi, it is desirable that positive efforts should be made to aid native capitalists of China to accommodate themselves to a new monetary system based on the Central Reserve Bank notes.

There are actually left in Shanghai both organization and equipment powerful enough to control Central China economy. If, therefore, the money market there is readjusted and Shanghai economy is put on a secure basis again by promoting the smooth exchange of materials between the delta on the lower reaches of the Yangtze where Shanghai is situated and the extensive agricultural districts, it will prove an important factor which will go to accelerate the collapse of Chungking.

The construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere cannot be complete without the Chinese market. Besides, in the existing East Asian situation, it is as an integral part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere only that China can hope for her future prosperity and it is within this particular Sphere only that China's enormous market can be expected to witness a healthy growth. Herein lies the importance of readjusting Shanghai economy, which represents Central China economy.

Help Nanking

As was briefly pointed out elsewhere in this article, the most important problem for North, Central and South China today is to see that an adequate supply of war materials and goods for mobilization is assured for Japan. If, for this purpose, the construction of Chinese economy itself has sometimes to be sacrificed, it must be accepted as inevitable.

Japanese economy has reached the stage of wartime economy, pure and simple. The first requisite in wartime economy is to safeguard the supply of enormous quantities of war materials, which is a most notable feature of total warfare. To this end, it is necessary to improve the wartime productive organization, and this makes it imperative that the necessary resources should be safeguarded.

It is impossible for any State to finance large-scale modern warfare with its own resources only. It is for this reason that the establishment of a comprehensive economic bloc or a Co-Prosperity Sphere, to borrow the East Asia expression, becomes necessary in order to achieve self-sufficiency in national defence.

China's Resources

Even if Japan and Manchoukuo are banded together closely, it will not be enough to meet the enormous demand for war materials. It is thus important that the resources of China should be brought within the scope of Japan's wartime economy.

As a matter of fact, programs for the development of China's resources and for increased production and all matters of economic import, including trade, monetary and other matters in China are all actually governed by Japan's programs for the supply of war materials and for the mobilization of materials, and the National Government, which has recently celebrated the second anniversary of its return to its capitals of Nanking is so circumstanced as to act as the best co-worker of Japan.

In China today, no problem can be dealt with properly without regard to the trends of nationalism. Of the Three People's Principles, nationalism thrived on the idea of self-determination which pervaded the world after the former world war. Such an isolated and narrow-minded nationalism is nowhere to be seen now. The tendency prevalent in the world today is for nations and States to promote their own existence and prosperity within a comprehensive area, of which they themselves form integral parts. With regard to the position which China actually holds, she is located within the area of military operation and the National Government is actually taking part, together with Japan, in the war for the common defence of East Asia. Such being the case, it is quite natural that China should undergo the necessary reorganization as an area which furnishes economic power requisite for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Seeing, moreover, that the Konoye statement remains as valid as ever, the fact that China has undergone the necessary reorganization as an integral part of an extensive economic bloc does not in the least impede China's existence and prosperity as a modern State.

Foreign Influence Collapses

The foreign military, economic and political influences which have been the root causes of the anguish and civil commotion which China has experienced for the past century have collapsed at last and the foreign concessions in Canton and Tientsin have been restored to the National Government.

If Japan is to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere firmly, she must help the growth of China as her most powerful partner within the Sphere, and to this end it is imperative that the National Government should be helped to achieve healthy development.

It is undeniable that the poor fighting strength of America and Britain which the War of Greater East Asia has revealed has greatly alarmed Chungking which has hitherto depended on America and Britain for the maintenance of her war of resistance against Japan. Moreover, the occupation of the Southern areas by Japan has robbed Chungking of the aid of Chinese merchants in those areas, which has hitherto been the prop and stay of its policy of resistance.

The Chungking Government is, however, still continuing resistance against Japan without showing signs of giving it up. General Chiang Kai-shek visited India sometime ago and it seems likely that he is contemplating the formation of an anti-Japanese combine of countries in Southwestern Asia. Crafty Britain, on her own part, may be considering the creation of an anti-Japanese union between Chungking and the various small countries subservient to herself, with a view to preventing the breaking away of Chungking which might follow the cessa-

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